

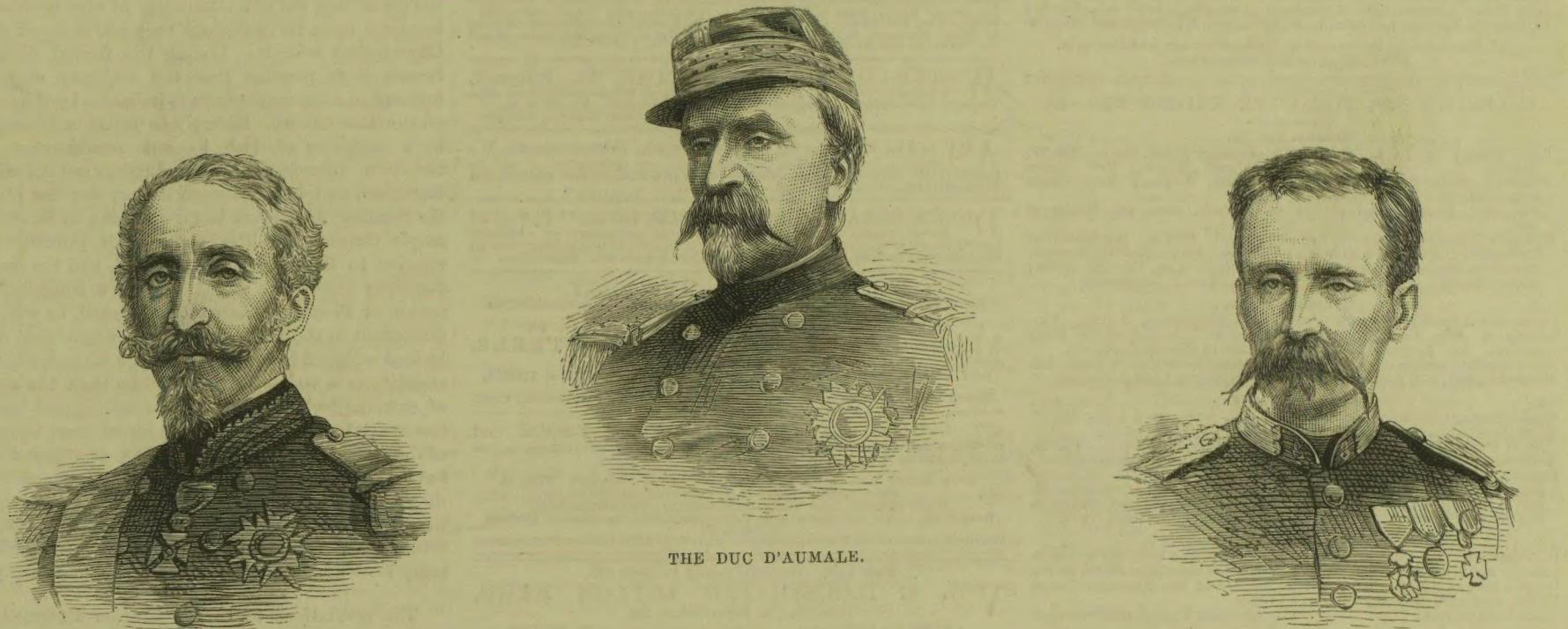
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2286.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

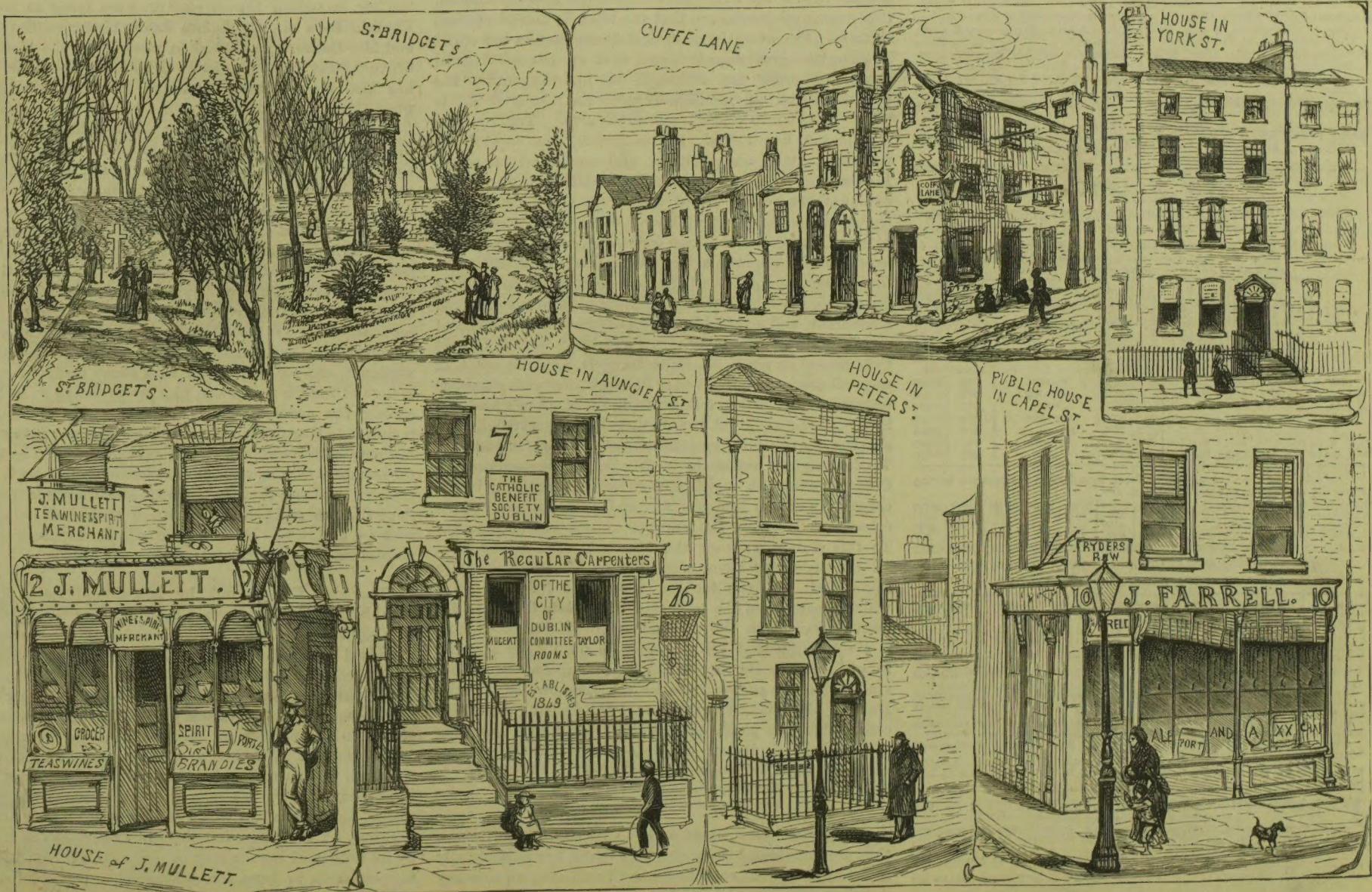
WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



THE DUC DE NEMOURS.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE: THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES.



THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND: SOME OF THE HAUNTS OF THE CONSPIRATORS AT DUBLIN.

## BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at 2, St. James's-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Williams of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Conyngham, of a son and heir.  
On the 6th inst., at Carlton House-terrace, the wife of Captain the Hon. Walter Alexander, Scots Greys.

## MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 27, at Rock Spring, Fanquier County, Virginia, U.S.A., by the Rev. W. Herbert Ashton, Rector of Oakland, Maryland, and brother of the bride, Walter Montagu, second son of the Rev. Octavius Luard, Rector of Aunby, Lincolnshire, to Eleanor Louise, youngest daughter of William Ashton, Esq., late of Lancashire.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. E. H. Payne, M.A., Captain F. B. O. Cole, late of the Royal Fusiliers, to Maria, relict of the Rev. Robert Le Poer M. Clinton, Rector of Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Major the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, son of the late Earl of Clancarty, to the Hon. Harriette M. Trench, daughter of the late Lord Ashtown.

## DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Southport, Lancashire, Frances, wife of Alfred J. Elkington, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 47.

On the 5th inst., at Mossley Hill, Liverpool, Jane, widow of George Hall Lawrence, Esq., of Liverpool, and only surviving daughter of Thomas Earle, Esq., of Spekelands, aged 81.

On the 31st ult., at Loretto School, Musselburgh, suddenly, of peritonitis, John Eager Paterson, aged 15 years and 11 months, beloved son of R. Roy Paterson, of Paterson and Sons, music publishers, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. Benham; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Rowse; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Bangor. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Benham. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Langhorne.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Mr. Leopold Field on Illuminating Agents. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Moon's first quarter, 9.55 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor W. C. Williamson on the Primeval Ancestors of Existing Vegetation. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Mr. T. B. Lightfoot on the Design and Construction of Repairing Slipways for Ships.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine. Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. G. Aitchison on Iron.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Meeting of Parliament. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Spectroscope. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. E. H. G. Brewster on the Smoke Nuisance. Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. A. G. Perkin on Some Derivatives of Diphenylketone Oxide. London Institution, 7 p.m., Mr. Fyffe on Europe since Napoleon's Fall.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Duchess of Albany born, 1861. College of Physicians, 5 p.m., Gulstonian Lecture, by Dr. Duncan. Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Prof. W. C. Williamson on Some of the Anomalous Forms of Primrose Vegetation, 9 p.m. Geological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. W. H. Stone on Singing. Royal Academy of Music, 8 p.m., Students' Concert.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAT.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement In 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.					
Jan. 28	30.024	42°8	36°2	'77	8	47°5	35°5	W. SSW.	504	0'080
29	29°47	47°2	44°9	'91	10	52°1	41°4	SSW. NW.	568	0'390
30	29°632	38°5	31°9	'76	5	44°3	34°9	WSW.	321	0'000
31	29°339	36°2	32°4	'83	9	40°5	28°8	SW. ENE.	240	0'005
Feb. 1	29°481	34°0	32°9	"95	"41°5	32°5	NE. W. SE.	205	0'205	
2	28°987	42°8	40°2	'90	10	49°4	35°1	S. SW.	781	0'345
3	29°728	40°9	35°3	'79	6	45°4	37°7	SSW.	423	0'010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, after o'clock, a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 30°114 29°516 29°631 29°487 29°530 28°921 29°707  
Temperature of Air .. 36°2 31°7 31°7 34°8 32°7 46°6 42°5  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 36°2 49°9 37°6 33°1 32°2 45°3 39°1  
Direction of Wind .. SW. SSW. SW. SW. NNE. E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
16 4	16 37	15 0	15 21	16 41	16 27	16 52

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. calling at Clapham Junction. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Cheap Express Service, Weekdays and Sundays, from Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. All Services 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. Fares—Single, 33s., 2s., 17s. Return, 55s., 30s., 20s. Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## THEATRE MONTE CARLO.

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

## LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS (French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,

FAUST,

VIOLETTA,

MIGNON,

GAIETHE,

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,

LE DOMINO NOIR,

LES DRAGONS DE VILLAR

## ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HEILBRONN.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FLAVIAN.

Madame LANSOUR.

Madame STUARDIA.

Monsieur MAUREL.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur DUFRICHE.

Monsieur PLANCON.

LYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY EVENING, at 7.45—12th Performance—Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at Two o'clock. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open, Ten to Five.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT (Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grattan), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. A STRANGE HOST; followed by a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grattan, entitled EN ROUTE. Concluding with THAT DREADFUL BOY, a New Afterpiece. Morning Performances Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; Evening, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION, 53, Pall-mall, containing 350 Works by well-known Artists in Water-Colours, three great Works by John Martin, K.L., and 50 others in Oil, NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. ROBERT HOPKINS, Manager.

ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Admission Free, from Ten till Six o'clock, on presentation of card, to EXHIBITION OF DOULTON AND CO.'S OPEN FIRE-PLACES AND RADIATING TILE STOVES, with Art accessories.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—“ECCE HOMO” (“Full of divine dignity,”—The Times) and “THE ASCENSION,” “CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,” “CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,” with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Newly Decorated, newly Upholstered, fitted with new Scenery, and rendered the safest and most elegant place of amusement in London.

The new and gloriously successful Holiday Entertainment of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVENING NIGHT AT EIGHT.

DAY PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at THREE.

Fautours, 6s.; Soft Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets and places at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. No fees of any kind.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS have much pleasure in announcing that they have entered into an engagement with the renowned

PAUL MARTINETTI AND TROUPE, for a limited number of Nights, commencing on MONDAY, FEB. 19, when the entire Second Part will be devoted to their

MARVELLOUS AND MIRTH-PROVOKING PERFORMANCE;

forming one of the most powerful and attractive Entertainments ever produced at this Hall.

Places can now be secured for any Afternoon or Evening of this Series of Performances.

NOW ready, elegantly bound in cloth gilt, VOL. 81 ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price 20s.; in Paper Covers, 1s.

CASES, for binding vol. .... ... ... ... 2s. 6d. each.

PORTFOLIOS, for Six Month's Numbers ... ... ... 4s. 6d. "

READING-CASES ... ... ... ... 2s. 6d. "

198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

When the “leading journal” thinks fit to devote two articles in one day to the prospects of the Russian Empire, it is presumptive evidence that the topic is one of current interest. We devoutly trust that the ebb-tide has spent itself in that great country, and that an era of internal peace and order has at length set in. Ingenuity has exhausted itself in speculations as to the results of M. de Giers' mission to the European Courts. That pacific diplomatist has visited, in succession, the capitals of Germany, Italy, and Austria; and on his return to St. Petersburg it is now generally admitted that mutual explanations, which in no case took the form of new engagements, have strengthened the good understanding between Russia and the other Great Powers, and postponed for some time renewed action in the East of Europe. The foreign relations of Russia having thus been placed on a favourable footing, the Czar has thought fit to emerge from retirement, and accept his responsibilities as the ruler of eighty millions of subjects, and the head of the largest Continental empire. St. Petersburg is now the scene of unusual gaiety, and the Winter Palace is alive with gorgeous festivities; the Duke of Edinburgh, his Majesty's brother-in-law, being amongst the distinguished guests who are sharing the profuse hospitalities of the Imperial family. This is only the prelude to further public appearances and Court ceremonials, which will culminate next May in the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. and his august consort at Moscow, the ancient capital of the Empire. To this stately pageant the Marshals of Nobility from all the provinces have, according to custom, been duly summoned. If the terrible spectre of Nihilism, with which is associated the tragic end of the late Czar, has not been entirely laid, the new departure at St. Petersburg is a sure sign that his successor is no longer inclined to quail before its threats of terrorism, but is tardily vindicating his prerogatives as the Emperor of All the Russias. This is the legitimate way of securing a nation's confidence. To pluck

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The rain it raineth every day"; and it was on the wettest of wet Friday afternoons, the second of February, that I journeyed to the Exhibition-road, South Kensington, to visit the colossal buildings which, in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, are being erected for the Royal International Fisheries Exhibition. The opening of this grandest of piscatorial and piscicultural shows is "irrevocably" fixed for the first of May next; and of course there yet remains an immensity of structural work to do ere the huge halls are swept and garnished, and ready for the reception of exhibits. Still the buildings are sufficiently advanced to warrant the Executive Committee in issuing invitations to a considerable number of persons whose main business in life is to attend "private" views, in order that they may publicly write about what they have seen.

So the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., with the Marquis of Hamilton, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, and others associated in the practical conduct of the great undertaking, received the scribes, and patiently explained to them by ocular demonstration what had already been done, and by plans and figures what it is intended to do. The daily newspapers have published copious reports of the aspect of the structure and the purposes which it will fulfil; so there is no need for me to be, for the moment, either descriptive or statistical. I may just hint that the main galleries—each of which might serve, in the way of size, for the Hall of Eblis in "Vathek," are of wood, and glazed along the central portions of the roof. They have been secured against the peril of fire by being induced with asbestos paint.

Here will be exhibited implements of fishery, and specimens of fish, both living and preserved, life-boats, models, fish-curing appliances, and, in fine, all things "fishy." It is proposed, too, I learn, to add an art gallery to the attractions of the exhibition. Marine pictures will be of course the most welcome ones; so now is the time for the possessors of examples of Turner and Stanfield, of Old Pyne and Sam Prout, of E. W. Cooke and William Beverly, of W. J. Calcott and O. W. Brierly, to come forward and show how many noble paintings of fishing and fishermen there are in English collections.

And the public are also to be taught how to cook fish in this wonderful exhibition that is to be. The National Training School for Cookery will, in addition to a lecture theatre, be possessed of a dining-room, where, by the co-operation of the Fishmongers' Company, who will furnish the supply of food, there will be provided daily an economically priced dinner of the cheaper kinds of fish, and accompanying demonstrations will be given of the best way of dressing it. One of the aspirations of my life will then, I hope, be realised at South Kensington. Fish cooked in a hundred ways! Oysters in every style (the American ones are surely cheap enough to be demonstrated upon); Clam Chowder; Russian fish soups (Ukhà is an excellent potage); and finally, perchance, bouillabaisse! Well; why not bouillabaisse? It is not necessary to make the dainty Provençal dish from costly fish.

I spent, notwithstanding the rain, a remarkably pleasant and instructive afternoon; but now and again, as I gazed around, the remembrance of what I had seen in this self-same place in bygone days made me feel very old. 'Tis on the First of May that the Royal International Fisheries Exhibition will be opened: it is to be hoped under the most illustrious auspices. It was on the First of May, 1851, that I came, very hungry and thirsty, from the opening of the World's Fair in Hyde Park by her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the then little Prince of Wales and the youthful Princess Royal. I came to lunch at Kensington Gore, because on the site of that Albert Hall in which we lunched on the wettest of wet Fridays was a restaurant called Soyer's Symposium, for the alteration of which the far-famed mansion of the Countess of Blessington (William Wilberforce lived there once) had been altered and redecorated. I must have been pacing on Friday over the site of the Pré d'Orsay, or of that monster dining-tent which Soyer loftily termed the "Baronial Hall," but which Mr. Thackeray said more closely resembled a "marquee." All gone away, like Hans Breitmann's "Barty," into the *ewigkeit*.

I advise you to read a capital little book just published by Messrs. Routledge ('twill cost you but a shilling), entitled "William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia," by Mr. William Beatty Kingston, whose laudable object (most successfully carried out) it has been rather to narrate, with all achievable earnestness, the leading incidents of Kaiser Wilhelm's remarkable career, and to exhibit his character in its true colours to Englishmen, than to recapitulate "the minutiae of his achievements, military and regnant." Mr. Kingston does not fail to remind us that Kaiser Wilhelm, when only a young Prince seventeen years of age, fought gallantly against Napoleon I. in the campaign of 1814, and that he made his entry with the Allied armies into Paris while Napoleon was on his way to Elba. I remember pondering over that triumphal entry in the year '14 when, in the year '67, I saw the Emperor Napoleon III. making his triumphal progress through the Champs Elysées, with his illustrious guest William I., King of Prussia, by his side.

Mr. Kingston's book is throughout entertaining and instructive. Its author is a gentleman of brilliant and varied accomplishments, a linguist, a musician, and a traveller of rare experience of men and cities. Perhaps I shall not be doing him much service with the War Office, the magistracy, the rural police, and other constituted authorities, if I hint that he is also a special correspondent in peace and war, and of "the first line."

In that merry journal, the *St. James's Gazette*, I note the

following, in an article concerning the Continental observance of Shrove Tuesday:—

In conclusion, let it be added that all light-hearted etymologists and orthographers, who dispose of derivations off-hand, and hold that "carnevale" is the right spelling, and is evidently "carne-vale" ("farewell, flesh"), would do well to remember that "carne" is not the Latin, in the vocative, for "flesh," and that "vale" is not the Italian for "farewell"; and would do well, again, to consult Muratore and other authorities. It is not improbable, however, that the light-hearted etymologist has, after all, got hold of the right derivation; that the original expression was the Latin, "caro, vale," and that the spelling "carnovale," which seems to be almost as common as "carnevale," arose from the attempts of the ignorant to correct, as it were, the original Latin, preserving at the same time the *e*, to which their ears were accustomed.

I would counsel the "light-hearted" writer of the above lines, ere he criticises the assumed blunders of his contemporaries, to devote some of his leisure moments to the study of the Italian language. Meanwhile I may mention that everybody but a dunce knows that "carne" is not the Latin in the vocative for "flesh," and that everybody who is not a dunce is equally well aware that "vale" is, as well as "addio," the Italian for "farewell." If the "light-hearted" writer in the *St. James's* will consult a not very recondite work, called "Millhouse's New English and Italian Dictionary," Milan, 1880, he will find that the Italian equivalents for "farewell" are "statti bene," "stia bene," "vale," and "addio"; and if he be desirous to verify still further a fact with which most Italian scholars are familiar, he will find, by turning to Ferrari's "Nouveau Dictionnaire Français-Italien," that the Italian equivalent for "adieu" is "vale," as well as "addio." Hence it follows that "carne vale"—farewell flesh—is not by any means a hybrid of Latin-Italian composition, but consists of two legitimate Italian words, "carne" and "vale."

But the real derivation of the word "carnival" is quite another thing. In the last edition of the "Imperial Dictionary" (Ogilvie and Annandale), Blackie and Son, 1883, the authentic etymon of carnival is stated to be the Mediaeval Latin "carnelevamen," for "carnislevamen," solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast. And the "Imperial" may be right.

I never played a game at billiards but once in my life; and then I think (it was in a Parisian café) that I cut the cloth with my cue, and had to pay five and twenty francs for the damage done to the *tapis vert*. Still I suppose that billiards is a noble game. It is healthful as giving opportunities for taking bodily exercise within doors. I forget how many miles you walk round the tables in the course of a three-hours' spell. It keeps your mathematical training green (so I am told) in assisting you to calculate the properties of angles. So *vive le jeu de billard*.

Still, youth is the season for learning most things; and it does seem hard that, if you have a turn for knocking ivory balls about with a stick chalked at the end and causing them to plump into net-work pockets, you should be debarred by municipal authority from cultivating a perhaps inborn faculty. The poet and the roasting-cook are Born, not made. The ability to drive a gig and write a leading article comes naturally to most people; and it may be the same with billiard-playing. But the trustees of the village of Middletown, in the State of New York, do not see things in that light. They have issued an ordinance reciting that it shall not be lawful for anyone having control over or charge of any billiard or pool table in Middletown to permit any individual under the age of twenty-one years to play billiards or pool thereupon, on pain of a fine of ten dollars for every offence committed.

For the encouragement of a fine, healthy, thorough-going system of social despotism there is nothing like a Democratic Republic. Universal suffrage and election to all public offices have a curious tendency to favour the enactment of "ordinances" resembling in spirit, and almost in letter, the Blue Laws of Connecticut. Sometimes, I own, there occurs to me the impression that a little social tyranny would do an appreciable amount of good in this country. What do you say, for instance, to an "Ordinance" issued by the Metropolitan Vestries and the Board of Works, and countersigned by the Home Secretary, to the effect that on and after the first day of April next no "individual" under the age of twenty-one years shall presume (1) to wear a "masher" collar; (2) to wear tightly-laced stays or inordinately high-heeled boots ("individual" would cover both sexes); (3) to smoke cigarettes in any place of public resort; (4) to thwack a tambourine and howl hymns in the ranks of the Salvation Army; (5) to drink chloral (corporal punishment on a second conviction); and (6) to write anonymous letters. For violating the last-named section of the ordinance the punishment should be, for the first offence, the "cat"; for the second, penal servitude; and for the third, hanging—which is a great deal too good for the majority of the abominable crew who write anonymous missives.

One of the most superb *livres d'art* that, for a long time past, has been brought out in England is the magnificent Monograph on Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, as restored at the sole cost of Mr. Henry Roe. The book has just been published by Messrs. Sutton Sharpe and Co., of Queen Victoria-street, and is a fitting literary and artistic record of the noble act of munificence which it commemorates. The volume is of folio size, superbly printed on the finest paper, and comprises among its illustrations a whole treasury of the finest examples attainable of line and wood engraving and chromo-lithography. The restoration of Christ Church Cathedral was undertaken, you will remember, by Mr. Roe, shortly after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and was carried out by the late Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., who "proceeded entirely on the old lines"; and by retaining every original fragment which had remained in position, as well as by replacing everything which had been removed or disturbed, succeeded in attaining an exact reproduction of the structure which existed in the thirteenth century. The literary portion of the Monograph is also the work of Mr. Street, and was completed only a few days prior to his lamented death; and the architect's description is supplemented by an historical narrative from the pen of the Precentor of the Cathedral, the Rev. Edward Seymour, and by a dedicatory preface, addressed to Mr. Roe, written by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., LL.D.

More—and great deal more—is wanted to stimulate the production of the *livre d'art*—the pure art or antiquarian book in this country. I mean the book on which some thousands of pounds have been spent, and the price of which ranges between ten and twenty guineas. There are plenty of people rich enough to buy such sumptuous tomes; and it would be better that they should spend their money thus than that they should waste it in buying old china (very possibly forged) or Louis Seize upholstery for fifty times its intrinsic value. If France the State promotes the publication of the Art-Book by taking a certain number of copies to be distributed among the departmental museums. In England the State only occupies itself in the publication of bluebooks, which are shovelled upon us pretty much as coals are "dumped" from the wagon into our cellars. I have been told by an honourable gentleman who has not yet accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds that a well compacted block of bluebooks makes a capital target for rifle-shooting at short range.

The *éditions de luxe* of Thackeray, of George Eliot's "Romola," and Fielding's "Tom Jones" are magnificent enterprises, but the interest which they awaken is less historical or antiquarian than literary and illustratively graphic. Meanwhile we are overrun with showy reproductions in English of art-books of the Paul Lacroix (Bibliophile Jacob) and Jacquemart type, and selections from the "Tour du Monde," made up in quarto form. And we have the gorgeous Doré folios. But I want such an English book on art or antiquity as Roberts's "Holy Land," as Winkle's "Cathedrals," as Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament," or as Nash's "Baronial Halls and Mansions."

If I had thirty thousand pounds I would bring out a folio edition of Dryden's "Virgil," illustrated by chromo-lithographs and wood engravings designed by Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Edward J. Poynter, Mr. Albert Moore, Mr. George Richmond, and Mr. Frederick Sandys. No smaller men than these. Stay, I would have Mr. Linton for the "Bacolics" and Mr. Luke Fildes for the "Georgics." Perhaps I should be a bankrupt before the book was half finished. Perhaps it would be a grand success, and I should make twenty thousand pounds by it. Alnaschar, Alnaschar! what have you in that basket?

And I dreamt an Alnaschar-like dream coming away that last Friday you wot of from the Royal International Fisheries Exhibition. Passing Hyde Park corner I gazed upon the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington slowly sinking through Decimus Burton's arch. Only the hero's plumed cocked hat and a portion of his Nose were visible above the summit of the arch. A sad illustration of the Bathos, or Art of Sinking, this. To-day I read that it is hoped that the horse's hoofs will touch solid ground in the course of two more weeks. "What is to be done with him" (the hero, horse and all) "seems a moot question with the authorities." And then I dreamt a dream.

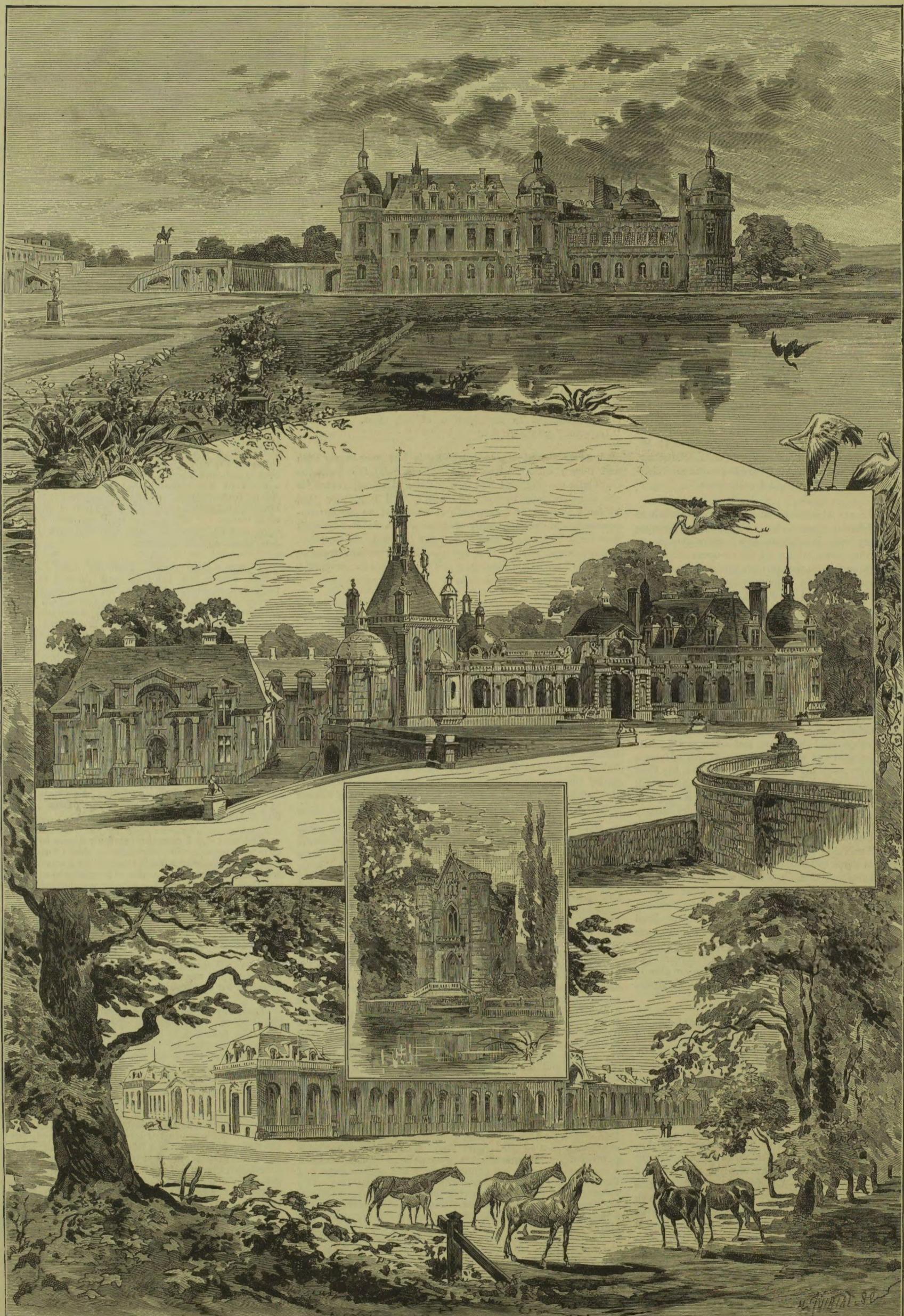
It was a dual vision. First my mind's eye travelled to Berlin, Unter den Linden; and there I saw, opposite to the palace of Prince William, the great equestrian statue in bronze of Frederick the Great, modelled by the famous sculptor Rauch. You know that the statue stands on a granite pedestal, twenty-five feet high, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders in the Seven Years War, on foot and on horseback, all the size of life. There they are, Brunswick and Heinrich of Hohenzollern, Seydlitz and Zieten, and many more. A glorious company. It was a dissolving dream, and melted into some spot in St. James's Park (was it over against Buckingham Palace?), and there I saw Wyatt's equestrian statue of the Great Duke on a towering granite pedestal, on the faces and at the angles of which were bronze groups of warriors on foot and on horseback, the comrades in danger and glory of Arthur Wellesley. Combermere, Anglesea, Hill, Hardinge, Packe, Clinton, De Lancy, Grant, Vivian, Vandeleur, Fitzroy Somerset, the Napiers: they were all there; and then some voice whispered to me that this pedestal and its statutory had been erected by public subscription as an enduring monument of the patriotism and the valour of the soldiers of the Peninsula and of Waterloo.

The next day I communicated my dream to an Able Editor. It is with considerable mortification that I have to record that I could see that the Able Editor, while I was talking to him, was doing his very best to avoid laughing in my face. He told me that the monumental groups, properly executed, would cost at least fifty thousand pounds (the Griffin—which is a dragon—cost, with its belongings, eleven thousand guineas), and that the British public would not subscribe fifty thousand farthings for such a purpose. And on the whole, his speech implied that I might as well have talked to him about Cressy and Agincourt as about Talavera and Badajos, Salamanca and Vittoria. Was the Able Editor right? I am afraid that he was; and, let me see. How much money has been already collected for a memorial of Doctor Pusey?

Look to your safes. The burglars are having a "high old time" of it. An audacious attempt has been made to break open the cash-box at Charing-cross Terminus; and St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road, has been broken into and the whole of the communion plate stolen. To accomplish their object the thieves had to burst open an iron receptacle, which they literally smashed to pieces. This receptacle was, in the outset, erroneously styled a "safe," and its manufacture was imputed to a well-known firm of safe makers; but these gentlemen have written to say that the receptacle at St. Bartholomew's was only an old iron box, to which one of their locks had been fitted, but that with the fabrication of the box itself they had had nothing to do. So I say, Look to your safes; and if you really want a thoroughly fire-proof and burglar-proof safe "see that you get it," be it a Mordan, a Milner, a Chubb, a Hobbs, or a Chatwood. I revel in the possession of a Chatwood. In it I keep obliterated postage stamps, monograms and seals cut from the envelopes of letters, old playbills and dinner tickets, and other treasures. The Person who has a duplicate key to my safe, uses it, I am inclined to believe, as a depository for soiled kid gloves, prior to their being sent to the cleaners.

There would appear to be some need for people to look to their safes on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this. At the inquest held at Milwaukee to investigate the causes of the horrible fire at the Newhall House I find one of the night clerks of the hotel stating in evidence that "he had twenty-five minutes time between the discovery of the fire and the time when he knew that the hotel was doomed; that he might have run through every hall and alarmed every guest in the house in that length of time; but that he had to attend to office duties—saving papers and valuables—knowing the hotel safe to be useless in case of a fire." A pretty state of things at Milwaukee, truly!

G. A. S.



1. Front of the Château overlooking the water.

2. Principal Front View.

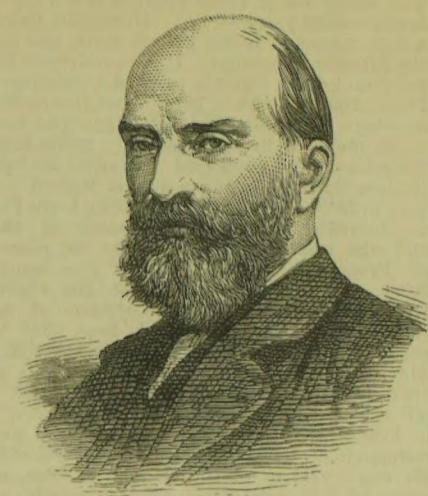
3. The Tower of Queen Blanche.

4. The Old Stables.

THE CHÂTEAU DE CHANTILLY, NEAR PARIS, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DUC D'AUMALE.



THE DUC D'ALENÇON.



THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

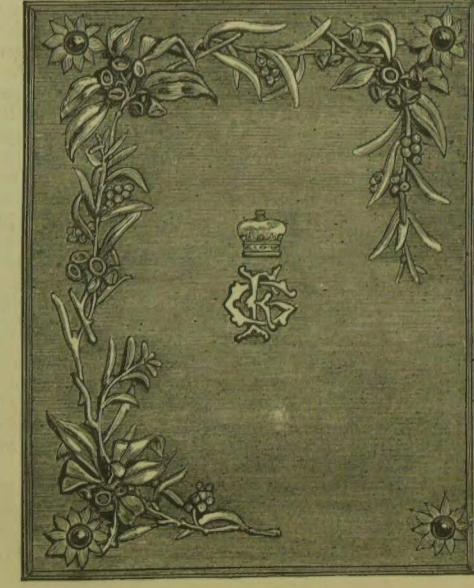
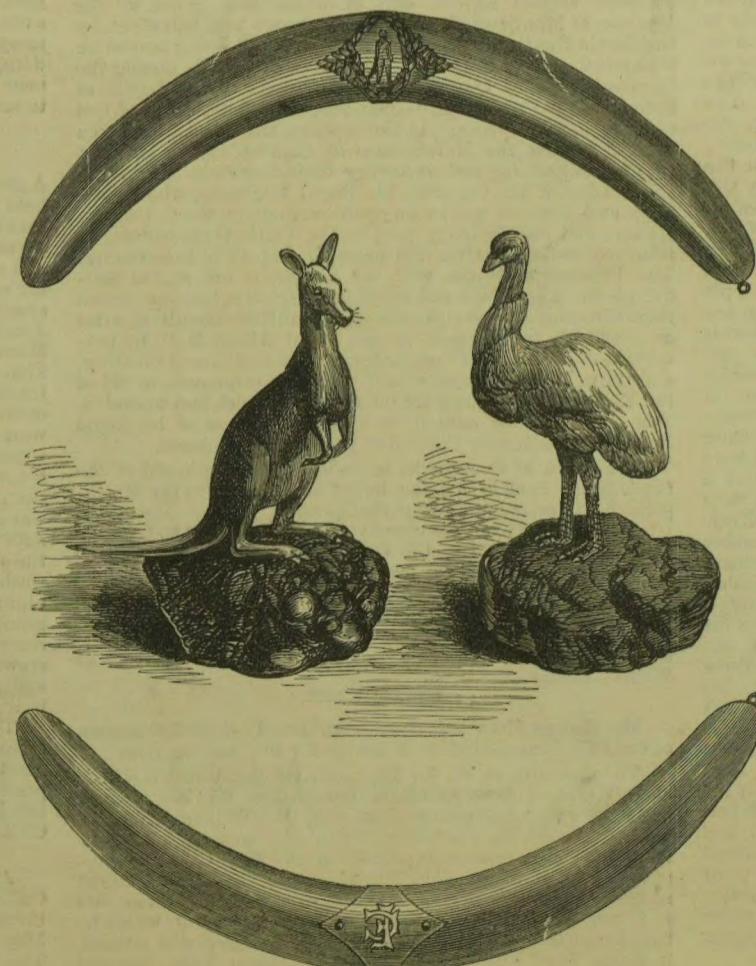
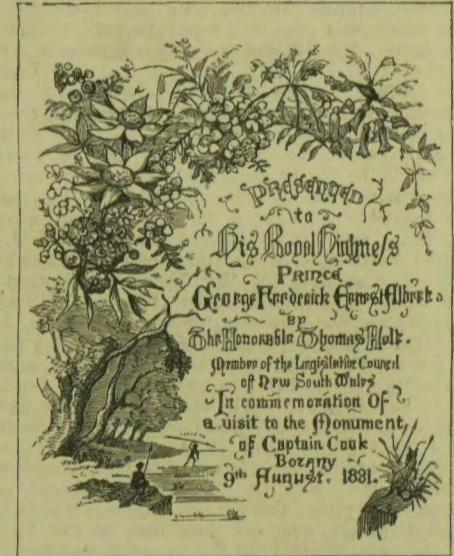
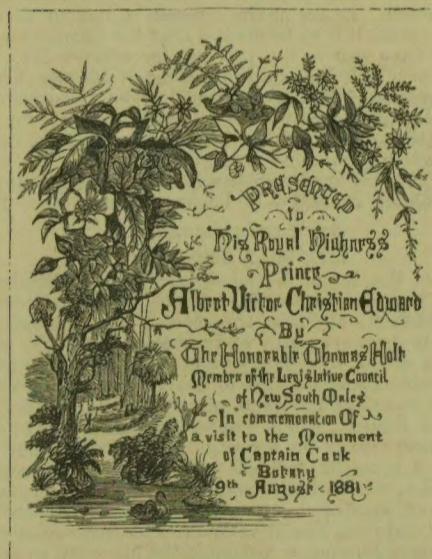
## THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The harsh and undeserved treatment of the sons and grandsons of King Louis Philippe, by the Bill which last week passed the Chamber of Deputies, and has come before the Senate, authorising the Government of the Republic, at its pleasure, to deprive them of military rank, and to expel them from France, is generally disapproved. We present, upon this occasion, the portraits of those Princes of the House of Orleans, several of whom resided many years in England, and won the personal esteem of good English society, without reference to their political claims. The chief of the Orleans family, by right of birth, is the Comte de Paris, eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, who was killed by a carriage accident in 1842, and who was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. His Royal Highness is now forty-four years of age, having been born in 1838. He came to England, with the rest of his family, after the Revolution of 1848, and was educated in comparative privacy at Claremont, with his younger



THE COUNT DE PARIS, HEIR TO KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

brother, the Duc de Chartres. But in 1861, when the American Civil War broke out, both these young Princes took the opportunity to gain some experience of military service; they obtained staff appointments, with the rank of Captain, in the army of General McClellan, and went through a campaign on the Potomac. The Comte de Paris, after his return to this country, applied himself to political studies, and wrote some essays upon the English trades' unions and other topics of social economy, and upon the state of Germany, and the international affairs of Europe. In 1870, when France was struggling against the German invasion, both this Prince and his brother asked permission to serve in the French army for the defence of their native land. This permission was refused to the Comte de Paris; but the Duc de Chartres was admitted, after some delay, ignoring his rank and title, under the assumed name of Robert Le Fort, to serve as a captain of cavalry in the army of General Chanzy on the Loire. He has since continued in the French military service and has risen to the rank of Colonel. Both the



AUSTRALIAN GIFTS TO THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres have married cousins of theirs; the former espoused the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; the latter a daughter of the Prince de Joinville. The second son of Louis Philippe is the Duc de Nemours, who is sixty-eight years of age. During his father's reign, he held a high command in the French army, and did much service in the Algerian campaign. He is a widower, but has two sons, the Count d'Eu, who has married a Brazilian Princess, and the Duc d'Alençon, born in 1844. The Duc de Montpensier, whose marriage to the sister of the Queen of Spain, in 1846, gave much offence to British diplomacy, is the fifth and youngest of King Louis Philippe's sons. He killed his Spanish cousin, Don Enrique de Bourbon, in a duel at Madrid. An elder brother, born in 1818, is the third son of King Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville, who was an Admiral of the French Navy, and who excited some alarm by his plans for the increase of French maritime power. The fourth son of that King, and the ablest man of the whole family, is the Duc d'Aumale, now sixty-one years of age, who resided twenty-two years in England, from 1848 to 1871. He had performed considerable military exploits in the conquest of Algeria, and was Governor of that province at the time when his father's throne was overturned in Paris. After the downfall of Napoleon III.'s Empire, the Duc d'Aumale returned to France, was elected a member of the Assembly, and was restored to his former position as a General of the French Army. He was president of the Council of War, or Court-Martial, which tried Marshal Bazaine, in 1873, for his misconduct in the surrender of Metz. The Duc d'Aumale, till 1879, held the command of the seventh corps d'armée, and has now the office of Inspector-General. He is a member of the French Academy, being an accomplished literary scholar and man of cultivated tastes. He has written a history of the Princes of Condé. The Duc d'Aumale has had two sons, both of whom died young.

The Château of Chantilly, which is the subject of one of our illustrations, belongs to the Duc d'Aumale by inheritance, as grand-nephew to the last Prince de Condé, who died in 1830. It is a celebrated place in history, the older mansion having been erected by the great Condé, the famous hero of the French civil wars in the sixteenth century. That edifice was destroyed by the violence of a mob at the Revolution of 1793. The present Château has been built by the Duc d'Aumale, who is very rich, within the last seven or eight years; but in a style of architecture recalling that of the age of the Valois, or the Renaissance period in France. Its ground-plan, however, is singular and extremely irregular, covering the foundations of two distinct former structures, and forming a pentagon of unequal sides; the domed and conical turrets, of different sizes, also have a peculiar effect. The gardens and pleasure-grounds, in the Italian style, are greatly admired, and there is a fine sheet of water near the princely mansion.

Our Portraits of the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Nemours are from photographs by E. Appert, of Paris; that of the Prince de Joinville, by C. Jacotin; that of the Duc de Chartres, by E. Bondonneau; and that of the Duc d'Alençon, by A. Braun. The Comte de Paris was photographed some years ago.

#### THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

The scene in Kilmainham Courthouse, Dublin, on Saturday last, when eight of the prisoners lately taken into custody were charged with being concerned in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke, the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Under-Secretary, in the Phoenix Park, on Saturday, May 6 of last year, was one of extraordinary but most painful interest. It is the subject of an Illustration, which was sketched in the Court by our Special Artist; and in which one of the witnesses, Stephen Hands, is shown in the act of pointing out Edward O'Brien, "that one—the third from the end," among the front row of prisoners in the dock, as one whom the witness and his wife had seen lying about in the Phoenix Park, a few minutes before the foul deed of assassination was done. Inspector James Smith, of the Detective Police, appears in this Illustration holding the two long knives which were found, with a Winchester nine-shot repeating rifle, hidden in a loft of the house, No. 13, South Cumberland-street, occupied by the prisoner James Carey, who is a Town Councillor of Dublin; while Surgeon G. H. Porter, who first examined the dead bodies of the two murdered gentlemen, is there ready to depose that the wounds and cuts of their clothing were such as these knives, with blades ten or eleven inches long, would be likely to have made. The names of the several prisoners are specified beneath the Engraving. The police magistrates engaged in the inquiry were Dr. G. Keys, Q.C., and Mr. Woodlock; but Mr. C. J. O'Donel, the chief magistrate, afterwards came and sat awhile on the Bench. The counsel for the Crown prosecution were Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., and Mr. S. Anderson; for the prisoners, or some of them, Dr. Webb, Q.C., Mr. J. O. Byrne, and Mr. Killen. Among the audience were several Government officials, and there were ten or a dozen ladies; the Court was overcrowded, and many people strove in vain to get in. The evidence taken on Saturday was that of John Fitzsimons, who lodged in a top-room of James Carey's house, and used to see him going to the loft where the weapons were found; the police-inspector Smith; Surgeon Porter, and Dr. T. Ingles, resident surgeon of Steevens's Hospital; the witness Stephen Hands, a journeyman chair-maker, who saw four men in the Park, lurking about the path, where Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke were killed; George Godden, a lodge-keeper of the Park, and a gardener named Powell, by whom three of the prisoners were identified, Edward O'Brien, Joe Brady, and Edward M'Caffrey. The examination was adjourned to Monday, when further evidence was brought against Michael Kavanagh, the carman, Joseph Brady, and Timothy Kelly, accused of being implicated in the attack on Mr. Field, the juryman. Mary Brophy, a domestic servant, deposed to seeing Kavanagh standing for a considerable time with a car in the vicinity of the attempted assassination, and saw him drive off with three men upon the vehicle, immediately after she had heard cries of "Murder." Another girl, Alice Carroll, had previously identified Joseph Brady. After this, James Carey, Peter Carey, Patrick Whelan, James Mullett, and Joseph Mullitt were specially charged with the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The general drift of the evidence was that James Carey had taken a room in Peter-street, where the conspirators met regularly for drill and other purposes. Joseph Brady and James Carey were identified as frequenting these meetings. Police evidence was given of the seizure of arms in Brabazon-street in 1851, and the subsequent murder of Bailey, who was suspected of having given information to the police authorities. The inquiry was again adjourned to Saturday (this day).

We present also a few sketches of the houses and other places of meeting frequented by this gang of assassins in Dublin and the neighbourhood, including a part of Glasnevin Cemetery, called St. Bridget's Ground. The house, No. 10,

Peter-street, at the back of which is a large room, opening to the courtyard, which James Carey rented for their nightly meetings; another house, 50, York-street; and "the Regular Carpenters' Committee Rooms," in Aungier-street; and the house of Whelan at the corner of Cuffe-lane, with the public-houses kept by Mullett and Farrell, where the conspirators used to call, are shown in this series of Illustrations.

As incidental to the present disturbed state of Ireland, though not expressly connected with the Assassination Conspiracy, it may be here mentioned that the Government and the judicial authorities continue to enforce the law against seditious writers and speakers. A true bill has been returned by the Grand Jury against Mr. W. O'Brien, the newly-elected M.P. for Mallow, and the proprietor of *United Ireland*, for an article published by him in that journal; and Mr. T. Healy, M.P. (who resigns his seat for Wexford), Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. Quinn, are committed to prison for six months in default of finding sureties for their good behaviour.

#### AUSTRALIAN PRESENTS TO THE YOUNG PRINCES.

In August, 1881, when the Detached Squadron, under the command of the Earl of Clanwilliam, was lying in Port Jackson, New South Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George visited Botany Bay, and inspected the monument erected by the Hon. T. Holt, M.L.C., in commemoration of Captain Cook landing there on April 28, 1770. Their Royal Highnesses planted a couple of trees to mark their visit, but Mr. Holt desired to present them with some personal reminder of the occasion. Some days ago Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for New South Wales, waited upon the young Princes at Marlborough House, and, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, presented them with the souvenirs selected by Mr. Holt. The articles are altogether of Australian manufacture. They consist of two blotting pads, two paper knives, and two paper weights. The covers of the pads are of scented myall wood, ornamented with leaves and bush flowers, faithfully worked in burnished and frosted silver. The leaves of the pad are illuminated with bush blossoms and typical Australian scenes. The paper knives are of polished myall wood, and are shaped like miniature war boomerangs. The paper weights are two splendid blocks of malachite, one of which bears the figure of an emu, and the other that of a kangaroo, in chased silver. These articles were manufactured by Messrs. Hardy Brothers, jewellers, of Hunter-street, Sydney.

#### THE COURT.

Lord Sackville had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Berlin, and, with the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, dined with the Royal family. The Duke of Grafton arrived at Osborne on a visit last Saturday, when he was invested with the Order of the Garter and knighted by the Queen, Princess Beatrice being present. The Royal dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, the Duke of Grafton, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and the Master of the Household. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Barry, her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Marie and Victoria of Edinburgh being present. Canon Barry joined the Queen's dinner circle. On Monday her Majesty entertained at dinner Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg, Lady Churchill, Elizabeth Countess of Lisburne, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Duke of Grafton, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Colonel G. Maude, and Captain Edwards. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the Princesses of Edinburgh, have taken their usual daily drives, and have visited Ryde and other towns in the island. The Court returns to Windsor early next week. The Duke and Duchess of Albany are in residence at the castle. The Princess of Waldeck has arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

Two Drawingrooms will be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace before Easter, the first taking place about the end of the month. The first Levée of the season will be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace on the 19th inst.

The Prince of Wales, during his stay at Cannes, has attended several soirees, one of which was given by the Duchess of Montrose; he was also present at a ball given by the Cercle Nautique, "God Save the Queen" being played on his arrival. His Royal Highness has been at Nice during the Carnival Fêtes. On Monday he witnessed the battle of flowers on the Promenade des Anglais, being himself the object of many floral missiles. In the evening the Prince went to a masked ball at the Marchioness of Camden's; the ladies at supper unmasking and removing their dominoes. Tuesday, the last day of the Carnival, his Royal Highness, who wore a mask and domino, was in an open carriage in the Corso procession, and took a lively part in the Confetti throwing; he returned to Cannes after the firework display in the evening. The Princess of Wales with her daughters are still at Sandringham. The Prince and her Royal Highness have expressed their intention of being present at the military assault-at-arms on April 16, to be given in the Royal Albert Hall, by permission of the Duke of Cambridge, by Lieut.-Colonel Cleather, and the military gymnastic staff under his command, in aid of the Egyptian War Fund for the relief of the sick and wounded. The Berlin *Gazette* announces the appointment of his Royal Highness as honorary Colonel of the Blücher Hussars.

The Duke of Connaught attended a meeting in aid of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Distress (in the Metropolis) held yesterday week at the Mansion House. His Royal Highness gave £25 to the charity. The Duke went to Osborne on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen; the Duchess remaining at Windsor Castle. The christening of their son will take place on the return of her Majesty to Windsor, after which their Royal Highnesses go to the South of France. The Duke has consented to preside at the festival dinner of the Field-lane Refugees and Ragged Schools, to be held on April 25 at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. George Shaw has been unanimously elected chairman of the City Commissioners of Sewers for the ensuing year.

The proceedings, on the 22nd ult., of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as officially published for last month, consist of a very interesting treatise, by Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, upon the architecture of the Himalayan region, more especially of the Sutlej Valley, comparing some of its structural features with those of Buddhist religious edifices in Southern India, in Thibet, in China, and in Japan, which he has personally inspected, and of which he has made the most accurate drawings. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Stanley of Alderley, Colonel Yule, General Macaulay, Mr. H. G. Keene, Mr. R. Phéné Spiers, and other members of the Institute took part; and valuable suggestions were elicited relating to the causes of the resemblances that Mr. Simpson has observed.

#### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The French nation will not be moved into confusion by the dynastic controversy which has so mightily disturbed the French Legislature, and those Bourse speculators who relied upon a collapse of really serious magnitude are now closing their accounts, with the result, of course, that in all they now do they add to values, and so increase their difficulties. It is yet too early to make sure that the crisis is quite over; but if it prove to be so, the effect of what has taken place during the past few weeks will be entitled to be treated as further most substantial evidence that the mass of the people not only do not desire change, but that they look upon the efforts of Pretenders as so unlikely to amount to anything serious that they leave whatever happens to the care of the police and their representatives in Parliament. Our own market has felt the benefit of this return of confidence, though the extent of Stock Exchange business is limited to a degree which excites frequent comment. According to general report, the condition of trade is also very sluggish; but the Board of Trade figures for the month of January show some improvement. The exports, for example, in that month amounted to £20,608,659, as compared with £19,820,683 last year, being an increase of £787,976. The chief items of increase are—coal, £56,134; copper, £40,740; cotton goods, £471,821; machinery, £165,321; telegraph wire, £266,354; and woollen fabrics, £60,236. On the other side there are the following decreases—haberdashery, £58,323; iron, £58,116; leather, £47,328; linens, £36,738; and worsted fabrics, £141,617.

It is some time since "the market" has been so disappointed as it was with the Great Western dividend. Until the very eve of the announcement 7½ per cent per annum was talked of, and anything under 7½ was not thought possible, and when it was known that the rate had been fixed at 7½, experts felt something like personal grievance. The report has since been issued, and therein it is explained that while the receipts are greater by £67,998, the expenses have run up as much as £43,433. The directors point out that the revenue has been prejudiced by the weather, the reduction of parcel rates, and the abolition of express fares, while the expenditure has been increased by the greater train accommodation, the working of new and undeveloped lines, and the continued increase in rates and taxes. There is, however, no decline in the Great Western dividend, only a falling off in the estimated rate. The London and North-Western, Midland, and London and South-Western dividends are also the same as last year; but the Lancashire and Yorkshire rate is 5, as compared with 5½. So far, this year the traffic receipts have been under what was expected, so that the prices of some stocks have rather heavily declined. A conspicuous instance of an upward movement is in Mexican Railway stocks. They have been benefited by good traffic statements, and by a circular from an influential quarter, which canvasses with care and fairness all the open questions as to the company's position and probable prospects.

"The Committee particularly caution members against transacting speculative business for clerks in public or private establishments without the knowledge of their employers. Members disregarding this caution are liable to be dealt with in such manner as the Committee may deem advisable." Such is Rule 56 of the "rules and regulations" under which the Stock Exchange is managed. Yet for several weeks past there have been a series of exposures from different parts of the country in regard to the defalcations of bank clerks, the bulk of which have been undoubtedly due to speculative losses on the Stock Exchange. Attention is directed to this subject by the committal a few days since of John Baines, clerk in the Barrow branch of the Lancaster Banking Company, on a first charge of misappropriating £5000 of the bank's money. Now, this Mr. Baines has long been notorious for being a Stock Exchange speculator of such magnitude that the knowledge that he was for a rise in Brighton, Sheffield, and other railway stocks actually supported the market, and no better evidence of the reliability of this statement is needed than that his apprehension and committal led to the closing of accounts of such importance that prices were for a day or more thereby quite controlled. In the public interest, if not for their own reputation's sake, it is to be desired that the Committee of the Stock Exchange watch the proceedings against Mr. Baines with the view of getting at a faithful list of the members who have transgressed in this case. It will probably be found that some of the biggest men will then have to come up for judgment; but that should be no discouragement, as the wrongdoing of such persons does incalculable harm to the smaller men whose circumstances perhaps render it difficult for them to scan too closely the origin of business offers.

T. C.

#### LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on the 1st inst., Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., in the chair. The committee expressed their deep sympathy and condolence with the widows and orphans of the four men who perished on the occasion of the recent lamentable accident to the Swansea life-boat while engaged in rescuing the crew of the barque *Prinz Adalbert*, of Dantzig, which was wrecked on the rocks off the Mumbles Head during the severe gale experienced there on the 27th ult. A grant of £800 was made in aid of the local fund for their relief; £115 was also granted to the coxswain and crew of the life-boat, some of whom, having been thrown on the rocks, were severely injured. The silver medal of the institution was also voted to Jenkins Jenkins, coxswain of the life-boat, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct. The life-boat, which had been rendered unserviceable by violent contact with the rocks, was ordered to be replaced at once by a spare one. The sum of £200 was voted on behalf of the widow and children of one of the crew of the New Brighton tubular life-boat, who was washed out of the boat by a heavy sea and drowned on the night of the 25th ult. Rewards amounting to £350 were granted to life-boat crews for services performed during the recent tempestuous weather; rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast; and payments amounting to £190 were made on the 27th life-boat establishment of the institution.

The Committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund have forwarded £1000 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for the endowment of the life-boat "Civil Service, No. 3," presented by the fund to the National Institution in 1877, this being the third boat similarly presented and endowed by the Civil Service.

An addition has been made to the National Portrait Gallery by the removal from the Rolls Court of the portrait of the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls from May, 1801, to January, 1818, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The picture was subscribed for by the members of the Bar practising in that Court, but the Rolls Court having now ceased to exist, the Master of the Rolls, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, has presented the portrait to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.



THE SILVER WEDDING AT BERLIN: GIFTS TO THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY, ON VIEW AT THEIR PALACE.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

It was an excellent idea, equally sensible, liberal, and kind-hearted, on the part of Mr. Augustus Harris to do at Drury Lane that which was done with such signal success last Christmas-time at Covent Garden. You will remember how we of this Journal—I say "we" not from the organist's point of view, but from that of the man who blows the bellows—invited a large multitude of poor school-children to see the pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep." I believe that the remembrance of that happy afternoon (rendered still more memorable by plum buns and oranges) is not yet effaced from the minds of my youthful next-door-but-one neighbours at the Foundling Hospital; and I should not be in the least surprised to hear that the smaller girls at the French Protestant school in Bloomsbury-street had long since translated the legend of "Little Bo-Peep" into the Gallic tongue, and sing it to the tune of that traditional ditty,

Quand les poules s'en vont aux champs  
La première marche devant;  
La seconde suit la première;  
La troisième est la dernière.

Mindful of the enthusiastic glee with which the little ones at Covent Garden enjoyed their outing, Mr. Augustus Harris has wisely looked upon the dose of merriment as one which might be advantageously "repeated before bed-time" this year; so on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 1, he opened the hospitable doors of the National Theatre to a "select" band of guests exceeding three thousand five hundred in number; Never was Mr. E. L. Blanchard's brilliant "annual," "Sindbad" more rapturously acclaimed than it was by the army of "small infantry" who crammed Old Drury to the roof. The boys and girls were ecstatic with joy. The Foundlings were in full force; the scholars of the Marylebone provincial schools clapped their hands with such lusty regularity that one might have thought they had been trained in the art of giving the "Kentish Fire"; and the children of the Deaf and Dumb Schools lent attractive eyes—if they could not lend ears, poor things!—to the performance. After the procession of the Kings and Queens, one of the most brilliant and the most original episodes in "Sindbad," a distribution of buns and oranges took place; and then Mr. Augustus Harris made his appearance on the stage, to be received with clamorous applause, and to recite, with very spirited delivery, a neat address written by Mr. Horace Lennard, beginning—

Dear children, a welcome to old Drury Lane  
Where Pleasure is mix'd with the right sort of Payne.

I have no doubt that the children saw the joke at once, and that many of them, in their hours of recreation, have been "playing at" Mr. Harry Payne, the clown, ever since. About four thousand more poor school-children, for whom accommodation could not be found on this "long Thursday" come to life again, will, I understand, be admitted by invitation from Mr. Harris to future afternoon performances at Drury Lane.

I am glad to hear that a similar theatrical treat is in store for a fresh host of London's poorest children. A popular dramatist, having been asked to suggest the quarter whence a few thousand waifs and strays who had probably never seen the inside of a theatre might be invited to see the exceptionally beautiful pantomime of "The Yellow Dwarf," pointed at once to a squalid rookery, which a humanely administered Board School lightens of some of its load of misery. And it is from this wretched district of town that there will troop next Monday afternoon a legion of little ones, to be led by their good-natured friends to Her Majesty's Theatre. There they will not only be regaled by one of the most charming spectacles ever produced, but will be kindly presented with an orange and a bun apiece by the Management.

Mr. H. J. Byron's play, "Dearer than Life," has been revived at Toole's Theatre. The play was first performed in London in 1868 at the Queen's Theatre in Long-acre, a long-since disestablished house, of which—so soon do things pass away and are forgotten—I have a dimmer recollection than of a place called St. Martin's Hall, where a gentleman deceased, named Mason Jones, once recited the whole of "Paradise Lost" by heart. I have a fainter remembrance, too, of "Dearer than Life" at the Queen's, principally in connection with a large photographic portrait of Mr. Lionel Brough, then comparatively new to the London stage, as "Uncle Ben." This portrait used to hang outside the door of the theatre. Mr. Lionel Brough was sitting at a table, and in the act of smoking a pipe and drinking something, presumably of an alcoholic nature. Mr. Irving (who played a very mean-spirited caitiff) and Mr. John Clayton were also in the cast; and how the times do alter! Mr. John Lawrence Toole, however, is unchanged, and, to all appearance, unchangeable. He is the Michael Garner of 1868 and the Michael Garner of 1883. The part is one of his sentimental ones—that of a suffering, broken-hearted old man, striving his utmost to appear joyous and happy, in order that he may cheer those who are dependent on him. "Uncle Ben," originally played by Mr. Lionel Brough, now falls into the strong and experienced hands of Mr. John Billington. Mr. Ward is Michael Garner's erring son Charles, and Mr. Westland the mean-spirited "cuss" Bob Gassitt. Miss Eliza Johnstone plays Mrs. Garner, and Miss Maria Linden impersonates Lucy. The revival of "Dearer than Life" has been very successful.

It is at once a help and a disadvantage to a gentleman (to say nothing of a lady) who has determined to adopt the stage as a profession to be well known in "Society." His friends naturally expect that he will at once take the town by storm, and become the compeer of an Irving, a Toole, a David James, a William Farren, or an Arthur Cecil, according to the bent in which his dramatic inclination may tend; while, on the other hand, a large proportion of the audience may be of opinion that being in "Society" he is not entitled to make a professional appearance on the stage at all. To my mind a theatrical novice would not act unwisely were he always to make his appearance under a feigned name, and were he scrupulously to conceal his identity from all but his immediate personal friends, who should be sworn to secrecy. By these means he would at least secure the advantage of a fair stage and no favour. Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, however, who made his début at an afternoon performance at the Gaiety, even while this journal was going to press, did not take any hurt from being very well known indeed in the fashionable world of London. He was successful in winning applause from the public as well as from "too partial" friends. Why are they conventionally called "too partial"? I have generally found my friends disagreeably impartial in criticising my performances. Mr. Gilbert Farquhar played the character of Mr. Young-husband in Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life," and the part of Barker in Mr. Theyre Smith's amusing comedy of "My Uncle's Will"; and in both he showed very high qualities of dramatic promise. Old Mr. Barker, the benevolent guardian who does his best to reconcile the squabbles of a young couple about to marry, was, in particular, a highly finished piece of acting; and the general opinion seems to be that this new aspirant for dramatic honours has "plenty of the right stuff in him," and that, with study and practice, he

will go very far indeed in the successful pursuit of the art which he has chosen to cultivate. This particular Gaiety matinée was an exceptionally interesting one, since, in addition to the *débutant*, it had the invaluable co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, of Mr. David James, of Mr. E. Terry, of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and of Mr. Hermann Vezin, the last of whom delivered with his well-known rhetorical vigour and polish a recitation. The performance was for the benefit of Viscountess Strangford's Hospital Fund. G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## THE BACH CHOIR.

The first of three subscription concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when the programme was rich in specimens of old Church music of different schools and periods. These were not placed in chronological succession, but we shall notice them in that order. Palestrina's great "Missa Papæ Marcelli" was given for the second time entire, and again manifested the fact that the composer lived too early (1529–1594) for the full display of his genius, the condition of the art in his time having been too limited for the free expression of the feelings and sentiments which inspired his compositions. The Mass (which regenerated the Church music of the sixteenth century and laid the foundation of the grand Italian school), is full of earnest religious feeling, but requires its intended surroundings for its full effect. Next in order of date at Thursday's concert came a psalm, "Jehova quam multi sunt," by our Purcell, who lived about a century later than Palestrina, and may be considered as an English Mozart, having had a similarly brief period of life, and proved his versatility by many productions, both sacred and secular. The psalm is a noble piece of Church music, and produced a marked impression; as, indeed, did all the choral music of the evening, admirably sung as it was. Next, as to date, was a motet, "I wrestle and pray" ("Ich lasse dich nicht"), by J. C. Bach, uncle (?) of the great John Sebastian Bach, in which the sublimity and science of this composer are largely foreshadowed, his "Sanctus" in C—one of the several detached movements of the kind and a noble example of sublimity and science—having formed a grand climax to the concert. An anthem, "The God of Jeshurun," partly by the late Sir John Goss and partly by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, represented the modern Cathedral school. The work was left incomplete at the death of Sir J. Goss, and has been finished by Mr. Sullivan quite in the spirit of the original portions; the result being a very acceptable addition to Cathedral music. The trio, "The Lord is thy keeper," from Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's "Ruth," completed the sacred selection. This was well sung by Miss Robertson, Madame Fassett, and Mr. Kenningham, and had to be repeated.

Besides the pieces above specified, the choir was heard to advantage in madrigals and part-songs, one of the latter (Mendelssohn's "The Nightingale") having been repeated.

Madame Norman-Néruda's refined performances in Handel's violin sonata in A, and other solos, gave a good contrast to the vocal music. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the concert was conducted by Dr. Stainer, who fulfilled the office with great ability. Mr. T. Pettit and Mr. S. Kemp were competent accompanists, respectively, at the organ and piano-forte.

At the second concert (on March 8), Herr Max Bruch's "Odysseus" music is to be given (complete), conducted by himself.

At the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon and at that of Monday evening, Mr. Charles Hallé was again the solo pianist. The chief specialty to notice was the first performance here, on the later occasion, of a string quartet by Spohr: No. 1 of op. 58—in E flat—a fine work throughout, and especially so in the "Adagio" movement. As in most of Spohr's music for stringed instruments, the leading violin part is of elaborate prominence, and this was admirably played by Madame Norman-Néruda, with the efficient co-operation of MM. L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Beethoven's interesting variations on an original theme (in E flat) for piano, violin, and violoncello were also given for the first time here, finely rendered by Mr. Charles Hallé, Madame Néruda, and Signor Piatti. Miss Carlotta Elliot sang some lieder by Schubert and Franz with much expression. Other details call for no comment. At the concert of this (Saturday) afternoon, Madame Frickenhaus (who played with great success at the concert of last Monday week) is to reappear as solo pianist.

The second concert of Mr. Geaussent's choir took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the most important choral performance was in Mendelssohn's fine Psalm, for two choirs, "Sing to the Lord"; the excellent singing of the choir having also been heard in Gounod's "Ave verum," and various part-songs by living composers. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Trebelli, Miss De Fonblanque, Mr. Fredericks, and Mr. Ghilberti; M. Musin played violin fantasias with great success, and Mr. Geaussent and Mr. W. Ganz were associated in Chopin's rondo for two pianofortes. Mr. Geaussent (who conducted) may be congratulated on the progress made by his choir.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed this week, after the usual Christmas recess.

The Philharmonic Society will open its seventy-first season next Thursday evening.

The high prestige of the Senior Wrangler seems to be in no way diminished, as was at first supposed, by the recent changes in the examinations at Cambridge University. Further evidence of this is given by the fact that the first two Wranglers of the Mathematical Tripos of June last were on Tuesday evening adjudged to have gained the "Smith's prizes," which are given to proficients in high mathematics and natural philosophy. The first of these prizes was given to William Welsh, B.A., Senior Wrangler and Scholar of Jesus College; the second prize to Herbert Hall Turner, Second Wrangler and Scholar of Trinity.—The Burney prize has been gained by William Khys Roberts, B.A., Fellow of King's College.

A marriage was arranged to take place at Rammoor, the fashionable suburb of Sheffield, on the 1st inst., between Mr. Edwin Wild, described as a schoolmaster out of employment, and a lady from Cornwall, who has been living in Sheffield with several friends for the last six weeks. The bridegroom and his best man, William Edwin Booker, were about to drive to the church when they were arrested on the charge of stealing a hearthrug from a pawnbroker's shop. Wild pleaded with the officer not to lock him up. "Let me go to Rammoor church first," he added, "and get married. It will be £15,000 out of my pocket if you lock me up now. You can come with me, and see me married." He produced a special license for the marriage and the wedding-ring. The officer, however, drove Wild and Booker to the Langsett-road police station, where they were formally charged with the theft, and next day they were convicted and fined £10.

## THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Farnham, Suffolk, has been reopened, after complete restoration.

A new spire has been added to St. John's Church, Middlesbrough, at a cost of about £1000.

The appointment of the Rev. Ernest Graham Ingham as Bishop of Sierra Leone was gazetted on Tuesday night.

Sir Henry Peek, M.P., has subscribed £200 towards the restoration of Dodbrooke church, of which a son of Sir Stafford Northcote is Rector; £1700 is required.

The foundation-stone of a new church for Marfleet, a village in Holderness, has been laid by Colonel Gerard Smith. The edifice is to be dedicated to St. Giles.

The parishioners of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, in whom the power of selection is vested, have unanimously chosen the Rev. Lorraine David Kenyon Stow, now of Cheltenham, Vicar.

Yesterday week a second subscription of £1000 was received from Lady Elizabeth Villiers in aid of the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral.

Last week the Bishop of Worcester reopened St. James's Church, Shirley, after its enlargement and renovation. The cost of the additions and improvements has been about £1500.

The confirmation of Archbishop Benson at Bow Church, Cheapside, has been fixed for Saturday, March 3; and Dr. Benson approves of the new date suggested for his Lordship's enthronement—Thursday, March 29.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road, was broken into last Saturday night and the whole of the handsome service of silver communion plate carried off. All the alms-boxes were burst open and the contents taken.

The old church of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, of which the Earl of Ellesmere is patron, has been enriched by a painted window, the gift of Mrs. Bayly, of Brackley, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street.

Mr. J. C. Murray, the senior member for Hastings, laid on Monday the memorial stone of the new nave of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Upper St. Leonards, in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. The old church was burnt down on the eve of Advent Sunday, 1882.

The accounts of the Southwell Bishopric Fund, made up to the end of last year, show that £15,075 has been raised in the diocese of Lichfield, and £14,500 in Lincoln. In addition £3500 has been received by the Central Committee in London, and £5000 has been promised from the general funds for the increase of the home episcopate. Another £30,000 is required to complete the endowment.

The church of Dulverton, Somerset, which has been much improved during the last few years, has had its west window filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Snow. The artists are Messrs. Lavers and Westlake; who have also inserted a window in the south aisle of Norwell church, near Newark-on-Trent, as a memorial of the late Mr. A. C. Dennistown, of Carlton Hall.

## BENEFACTIONS.

It is our pleasant duty to record several munificent gifts recently made for charitable purposes:—

Mr. W. F. Rock, of Walbrook, and his sister, Mrs. Payne, have each bequeathed £1000 to the Miller Memorial Fund, which is devoted to the erection of a free hospital in connection with the Kent Dispensary, a fitting monument to the memory of the late respected Vicar of Greenwich, who originated the annual pulpit appeals for our hospitals. The donors of these promised bequests offer immediate payment of the amount if three others will each contribute £1000. A year or two ago Mr. Rock presented a park to Barnstaple, his native town.

The Hon. William Owen Stanley, of Penrhos, Holyhead, has presented £1000 to the Stanley Sailors' Hospital, Holyhead. This is in addition to the sum of £3500 previously given by the right hon. gentleman to that institution for the purpose of an endowment fund.

The funds of King's College Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital have received a welcome addition of £1000 each by the benevolence of a donor signing himself "T. W. R.," who has also given £500 to the Brompton Consumption Hospital and to the British Home for Incurables.

The Cutlers' Company recently voted 270 guineas among various hospitals and charitable institutions. The recipient charities, which included the Royal Free Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Home for Consumptives, Westminster Hospital, and the Charing-cross Hospital, were twenty-seven in number, and received each £10 10s.

A generous gift has been tendered to the Seamen's Orphanage at Brixham by Mrs. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, Bristol. The late Mr. Gibbs established a Home and gave the building. Near it are Rock House and eight acres of land, and Mrs. Gibbs has offered to convey the house and grounds to the Orphanage as a chaplaincy and hospital, provided £1000 is raised as an endowment to ensure the building being properly maintained. The Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor and Sheriff, and other gentlemen joined in the meeting at Exeter, on Monday, when £400 was provided, and steps were taken to raise the remainder.

At a meeting of the Jamaica Fire Relief Fund Committee, held at the Mansion House on Monday, the Lord Mayor, who presided, said that there was some £8000 in hand. It was decided to telegraph to Jamaica for a full report to be sent by mail and for a telegraphic statement of the amount urgently needed, the Lord Mayor being empowered to send, if required, any amount not exceeding £2000. The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the fund.

On Monday night the Société Française de Bienfaisance, which takes under its special care the poor and friendless members of the French colony in London, gave a subscription ball at Willis's Rooms. The attendance was large. After supper a number of articles were disposed of by lottery, among the most interesting being a coupe de Sèvres offered by the President of the Republic, M. Jules Grévy; a pair of vases, sent by the Comte de Paris; another pair, sent by the Duc d'Aumale; various paintings, engravings, and water-colour sketches. The tête was altogether very successful.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel next Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding.

In the eighth annual edition of Mr. Howe's classified directory to the metropolitan charities, just published by Messrs. Longmans, the income of these institutions is estimated to have increased during the year 1881-2 to £331,356—the grand total being little short of four and a half millions sterling. Missionaries and charities for the benefit of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb share in this increase; and nearly every class of medical charity shows an improved revenue. The greatest increase, however, is in the section for the relief of distress, owing mainly to the total of the Mansion House Fund, which is £200,000, as against £62,000 only in the previous year.

## THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.



1. James Carey, in whose house the knives and rifle were found.  
2. Timothy Kelly.

3. Edward O'Brien.  
4. Edward McCaffrey.

5. Peter Carey.  
6. Peter Doyle.

7. Laurence Hanlon.  
8. Joe Brady.

9. Inspector Smith showing the knives found in Carey's house.  
10. Surgeon Forte.

11. Public seeking admission to Court.  
12. The witness Stephen Hanks identifying the prisoner Edward O'Brien—"That one—the third from the end."

EXAMINATION AT KILMAINHAM COURT-HOUSE, ON SATURDAY LAST, OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mardi Gras, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

To-day is a great holiday in Paris, especially for the young folk. All over the town there are masked and costume balls, for the children this afternoon and for the grown-up folk to-night; the boulevards are crowded with carriages and foot-passengers, who have come out to see the masks. There seems to be a general desire to be amused; and what with the spectacle of the crowd itself, the morning performances at the theatres, the grotesque advertising cavalcades, the screeching and tooting of horns, the occasional appearance of a solitary mask, and, above all, the fine and sunny day, the Parisians are apparently having a good time. It is, of course, an understood thing that the carnival at Paris is a defunct royalty. If you wish to see King Carnival in his glory you must go to Nice or to Rome; or better still, I am told, to New Orleans.

The discussion of the law relative to the expulsion of the princes has brought no luck to honourable members. MM. Duclerc and Fallières are still in the hands of the Faculty; on Thursday, when the debate was finally concluded in a night sitting, the majority, through an ingenious manœuvre of the Right, endured the tortures of incipient starvation, and now M. Paul de Cassagnac is ill in bed from the fatigue caused by the memorable discussion. The end of the debate was the adoption of the Fabre proposition by 373 votes, against 163. The Fabre proposition, it will be remembered, authorises Government to decree the expulsion of the princes, and prohibits their holding any civil or military office. Yesterday the bill was laid on the table of the Senate, which immediately appointed a committee of nine members to examine it. Of these nine members eight are opposed to the expulsion. It must not, however, be concluded that the rejection of the bill by the Senate is certain. Doubtless every influence will be used to avoid a conflict between the will of the Chamber and the will of the Senate.

The bill voted by the Chamber abolishing oaths in courts of justice was rejected in the Senate last Friday. An amendment was, however, agreed to, according to which, while the oath is retained, anybody objecting to it may make a simple affirmation.

Prince Napoleon has been transferred from the Conciergerie prison to a *maison de santé* at Auteuil, on account of his health. The inquiry into his case is now terminated, and before the end of the week he will either be liberated or sent before the Assize Court, according as he may be charged with a simple offence against the Press law or with conspiracy.

We have just entered upon the period of exhibitions, which will continue to succeed each other without interruption until the Salon, which, by-the-way, is to be followed this year by the first triennial national Salon. These minor exhibitions have been overdone to such an extent that they are now little more than social rendezvous or show-rooms of a picture dealer. The fifth annual exhibition of the Société d'Aquarellistes Français, which opened on Thursday, is this year mediocre, and of none but commercial interest. Amongst the new exhibitors is M. James Tissot. The critics who have condescended to speak of this exhibition have not seen fit to eulogise M. Tissot's work. The exhibition of the Aquarellists remains, nevertheless, an elegant lounge which fashion orders worldly Parisians to visit at least once. For the moment, the exhibition most talked about is that of Sarah Bernhardt's diamonds, which takes place at the Hôtel Drouot to-day and to-morrow. The sale will last until the end of the week. The extraordinary and financially unfortunate actress intends, it appears, to publish this autumn an autobiographical volume of memoirs of her artistic life.

The great event in the theatrical world this week has been the production at the Gymnase of M. Jules Claretie's five-act comedy, "Monsieur le Ministre." In dramatising his very successful novel M. Claretie has had the assistance of M. Alexandre Dumas. The result is an interesting, amusing, and witty satire on certain aspects of French political life. The comedy is feeble in plot and dramatic interest, but, politics being now particularly *à la mode*, the mere wit of the piece is sufficient to carry it, the more so as it is acted, one might almost say, to perfection by MM. Marais, Saint Germain, Landrol, and the supremely elegant Mdlle. Magnier, whom the Londoners are to see for the first time this season, I believe.

M. Louis Nicolas Bescherelle, the eminent French grammarian, died last week at the age of eighty-one. He was the author of a big dictionary of the French language and of a dictionary of geography, which are in every library. T. C.

At a council of Ministers, held yesterday week in Madrid, the King signed the Convention concluded between England and Spain regulating the position of the two countries in regard to joint stock companies and commercial, industrial, and financial societies.—The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Parliamentary oath to allow members in future either to promise or to swear fidelity to the King.—In yesterday week's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to extend the most favoured nation clause to all countries, including England and the United States, was rejected by 112 votes to 18.

The Emperor of Russia is to be crowned at last. An Imperial manifesto was promulgated at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, notifying to all Russian subjects that the Emperor has decided that the coronation of himself and his august consort shall be celebrated at Moscow in May next. The Czar and Czarina are to leave for Moscow on April 22, and will proceed to the castle of Peterhoff. The coronation is to take place on May 15. General Orzhevsky, chief of the police, asserts that he has destroyed the Nihilist organisation, which had spread throughout all Russia, and was particularly strong in Siberia.

On Sunday morning the Khedive signed the decree appointing the International Indemnity Commission, which held its first meeting in Alexandria on Tuesday.

The bill encouraging the project of holding a universal industrial and cotton centennial exhibition in 1884 has passed both Houses of the American Congress.—Great floods, causing enormous destruction of property, have occurred in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. In one town 300 families were rescued from their houses by boats.—A snow-slip occurred in Colorado, by which a house was destroyed, and seven men sleeping in it were killed and eighteen others injured.—The Inman line landing pier at New York has been destroyed by fire. A quantity of cargo was also burned, and the steamer Egypt sustained considerable damage.

The Marquis of Lorne returned to Ottawa on Wednesday week, and was received on his arrival by Sir John Macdonald and the other members of the Cabinet. Her Majesty's corvette Dido arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 29th ult., with Princess Louise on board. Her Royal Highness, who had a pleasant voyage, received a most loyal welcome from the inhabitants on landing. It is officially announced in Ottawa that Princess Louise desired to return to Canada with the Marquis of Lorne, but at the advice of a London physician, and by the express command of her Majesty, went to Bermuda.—The Ontario Legislature has been prorogued.

A Cape Town telegram reports that Mapoch and Mampoer have been defeated with heavy loss, they having made a combined attack upon Secocoen's people. The Boers have also defeated Mapoch, and destroyed a number of his followers.—The Cape House of Assembly has accepted by 34 against 27 votes the Ministerial proposal for the future government of Basutoland, subject to the approval by the Legislature of the full details of the scheme.

The revenue of the Australian colonies proper for the last year was 17½ millions; the expenditure was 16½ millions. The imports were 51 millions, and the exports 44 millions. The revenue of New South Wales was £7,420,000; the expenditure was £6,360,000.—The Victoria Parliament has been dissolved.—A *Sportsman* telegram, dated Brisbane, Monday afternoon, states:—The English cricketers have just concluded an engagement here against eighteen of Queensland, in which the Colonials have sustained an overwhelming reverse.—Mr. Alfred Peach Hensman has been appointed Attorney-General of Western Australia.—Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Duchess of Argyle, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in November last.

At meetings held in various parts of British India addresses of thanks have been voted to the Viceroy for having introduced the local self-government scheme. The Governor of Madras has presented the insignia of the Order of the Star of India to the Maharajah of Travancore.—The Right Hon. M. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, is leaving on a tour of inspection in the northern districts of the Presidency.—Mr. James has been appointed Postmaster-General for India, in succession to Mr. Hogg, who has been granted leave of absence.—At a wool-cleaning factory in Bombay on the 1st inst. a groundless alarm of fire caused a rush of the work-people to the doors, and twenty-three women were crushed to death in the throng.—A Calcutta telegram states that the Asiatic Society have taken steps to erect a monument on the site of the Black Hole of Calcutta, the dungeon in which 146 British prisoners were confined on June 20, 1756, of which number 123 died the same night.—Severe cold prevails in Northern India. There are five feet of snow at Simla and two at Darjeeling.—Defaulters in the matter of paying rent are dealt with somewhat more peremptorily in India than in Ireland. It is telegraphed from Bombay that 250 ryots, who refused to pay their rents, were attacked at Junaghur, in the province of Guzerat, by about 700 of the Nawab's police, who slew seventy-one of the defaulters, without sustaining any loss.

A large space at the forthcoming Amsterdam exhibition has been secured on behalf of the Canadian North-West for the display of the products of the mines, forests, and prairies, as well as samples of manufactures.

Further information has been received at the Admiralty from Colonel Warren respecting the murder of Professor Palmer and his party. A funeral service had been read at the place where the murder actually occurred. Colonel Warren is expected shortly to return to Suez.

A "home," to which all foreign sailors will be admitted, was opened at Havre last Saturday afternoon by Mr. Bernal, her Majesty's Consul, with the co-operation of the Mayor. This "home" owes its initiative to Mrs. Frederic Bernal, assisted by Mrs. Hammer Griffith, of Clifton, Bristol.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt at Agram.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Applications from corps in the home district wishing to take part in the Easter manoeuvres of Volunteers at Brighton are to be made by the 13th inst. It is understood that commanding officers of corps in other districts desirous of attending will apply in the usual way through the general officers commanding. Complete returns are to be forwarded to Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, at the War Office, not later than March 5.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., distributed the prizes to the successful members of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Artists) at the Criterion last Saturday.

On Monday the opening of the new recreation-hall and head-quarters of the 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps took place. Lord Chelmsford presided, and an assault-at-arms and other entertainments were given.

The 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers will to-day (Saturday) give a morning performance of Byron's comedy, "Cyril's Success," at the Globe Theatre, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Sergeant-Major Leslie.

In consequence of the inconvenience to which the Scottish Artillery Volunteers are put in travelling several hundred miles to attend the Shoeburyness meetings, the Council of the West of Scotland Artillery Association state that a general committee has been formed to make arrangements for a Scottish national artillery camp at Irvine for this year.

## SAVINGS IN IRELAND.

The report of savings in Ireland for the past year shows that the deposits and cash balances in the joint-stock banks increased by £2,585,000—from £30,161,000 at the end of 1881 to £32,746,000 at the end of 1882. This large increase has only been surpassed in the prosperous years of 1864, 1865, and 1871. The trustee savings banks situated in twenty-eight towns show an increase of £36,000—from £2,042,000 in 1881 to £2,078,000 in 1882. The bank-note circulation of Irish banks in December, 1882, shows the large increase of £858,000—from £7,476,000 in 1881 to £8,334,000 in 1882. The only years since 1859 when there was anything like similar increases were 1865 and 1874, and then the increases were £819,000 and £816,000 respectively. The recent recovery has been £205,000 in three years. In the former crisis—1860-3—it took eight years to recover, as it was not until 1870 that the amount in 1859 was reached. The Post-office savings banks present a more satisfactory return than any year since they were introduced in 1871, an increase of £205,000 from £1,513,000 at the end of 1881 to £1,718,000 at the end of 1882. The investments in Government and Indian stocks on which dividends are paid at the Bank of Ireland show favourable results, an increase of £193,000 from £31,611,000 at the end of 1881 to £31,804,000 at the end of 1882.

Valentines, Easter cards, wedding cards, and birthday cards, in charming variety, have been issued by Messrs. S. Hildebrand and Co.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have issued a pleasant book for the Valentine season, entitled "Love-Knots and Bridal-Bands, Poems of Wooing and Wedding, and Valentine Verses." It is illustrated with sixteen coloured pictures by Leslie, R.A., Yeames, R.A., Marcus Stone, R.A., and others. The verses are selected by the Rev. Frederick Langbridge, and the whole forms a very agreeable volume, not only for those who are indulging in "Love's young dream," but also for those who have celebrated their "Silver Wedding" and are travelling down hill.

## HOME NEWS.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands have taken one of the wings of Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

Mr. Arthur Shelley Eddis, Q.C., has accepted the judgeship of the Clerkenwell County Court.

Sir John Whittaker Ellis has been appointed chairman, and Mr. Sampson Lloyd vice-chairman, of the Alliance Bank.

Mr. W. Muller, solicitor, Bruton, has been elected, unopposed, Coroner for the South-east District of Somerset.

Mr. A. J. Collins, Q.C., Recorder of Exeter, has been elected treasurer of the Society of Gray's Inn for this year.

The Rev. J. Peill read a paper at the Society of Arts last Tuesday on the social condition and prospects of Madagascar.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer left Dublin for England on Monday morning.

The Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, has been elected a Senior Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge.

The chapel of the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading has been enriched by a series of stained-glass windows, designed and executed by Messrs. Gibbs and Howard.

The sale of a tenant right of a bankrupt's farm of twenty Irish acres at Rathfriland, held yearly at £25 15s., has realised in the Dublin Bankruptcy Court £1100, or £25 per acre.

His Excellency the German Ambassador, Countess Marie, and Count Alexander Münster, arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on the 1st inst., from Berlin.

A fancy-dress ball was given on Tuesday night in the Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital. About 450 guests in costume attended, and the hall was otherwise filled by a large body of spectators.

Another heavy gale visited the British Isles yesterday week, extending over a considerable portion of the kingdom. In the Channel the storm raged with much violence, and many shipping disasters are reported from the coasts.

On Monday evening the first ordinary meeting for the year of the Society of Engineers was held in their hall, Victoria-street, Westminster, when Mr. Jabez Church, president for the second time, gave the opening address.

At the Court of Common Council on the 1st inst. the question of the new fish market in Farringdon-street was discussed, and it was agreed, after a lengthened debate, that an official salesman should be appointed.

Hugh Townley, only eighteen years of age, pleaded guilty at Forfar, on Monday, to having two wives alive, and to having committed perjury with a view to marrying a third. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The watchmen at the Wolf Lighthouse were relieved on Sunday, after a detention, through stormy weather, of nearly three months. Their supplies had run very short, and for some time they had been living upon only two meals per day.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, a resolution was adopted deciding to petition Parliament to allow the Manchester Ship Canal Bill to pass the Standing Orders Committee, it having been rejected on a technical point.

Professor Newton's eighth lecture of his present course on Ancient Greek Painting was given at University College, Gower-street, on the 2nd inst., and treated of Greek myths as represented in Greek or Roman art. The myths which formed the subject of this lecture related to the tale of Troy.

Alderman Sir F. Wyatt Truscott has been unanimously elected chairman of the special committee appointed by the Corporation of the City of London to consider the question of the Reform of the Corporation, and the extension of municipal government to the whole metropolis.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided yesterday week at the annual gathering of the students at the Westminster and Southwicks (Battersea) Wesleyan Training Colleges. The inaugural address having been delivered by the Rev. G. O. Bate, principal of the Southwicks Institution, the chairman addressed the students on the subject of education.

The annual fancy-dress ball in aid of the Brighton charities, which has for many years formed the chief event of the Brighton ball season, took place at the Royal Pavilion on the 1st inst. There was a large company, and many of the costumes worn by the ladies were conspicuous for their taste and costliness.

There were 2750 births and 1643 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 96, and the deaths 369 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. Of the deaths 5 were from smallpox, 28 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus, 15 from enteric fever, and 19 from dysentery.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool during the past week from New York and Boston amounted to 905 cattle, 916 sheep, 2902 quarters of beef, and 1003 carcasses of mutton; and when compared with the totals of the previous week they show an increase in cattle, a large decrease in sheep, and the quantity of fresh beef was unusually small, being the smallest shipments landed since the beginning of the year.

The Peabody trustees are on the point of completing by far the largest work to which they have hitherto set their hands. This consists of the erection of no fewer than thirty-three blocks of dwellings of a type now familiar to all Londoners. The trustees some time ago acquired seven acres of land, divided into two plots, by Whitecross-street, and upon these two plots they have all but completed dwellings which entirely dominate this squalid and crowded thoroughfare, and, to a large extent, metamorphose the neighbourhood.

The Duke of Devonshire has signified his intention of giving further assistance to his tenants on the Chatsworth estates. He has hitherto made liberal rent reductions, and in addition it is announced that there are to be extensions and repairs to all farm-houses and premises where needed, while large tracts of land are to be drained and fences laid down and mended, these being at the cost of the landlord. Owing to a great deal of the Chatsworth property being pasture, the agricultural distress has not been felt so much as in some parts of the country.

A notice on the Magazines for February, a report of Royal Institution Lectures, and other matters, are unavoidably held over till next week.

At a meeting of the Newcastle City Committee on Wednesday a letter was read from Sir William Armstrong, of Elswick Ordnance Works, offering to give the Corporation for the use of the public a beautiful wooded burn, known as Jesmond Dene, with certain buildings upon it, subject to a reservation of a measure of control during his and Lady Armstrong's lifetime. The gift, which was described by the Mayor as a princely one, was accepted.

## CARDIFF IMPROVEMENTS.

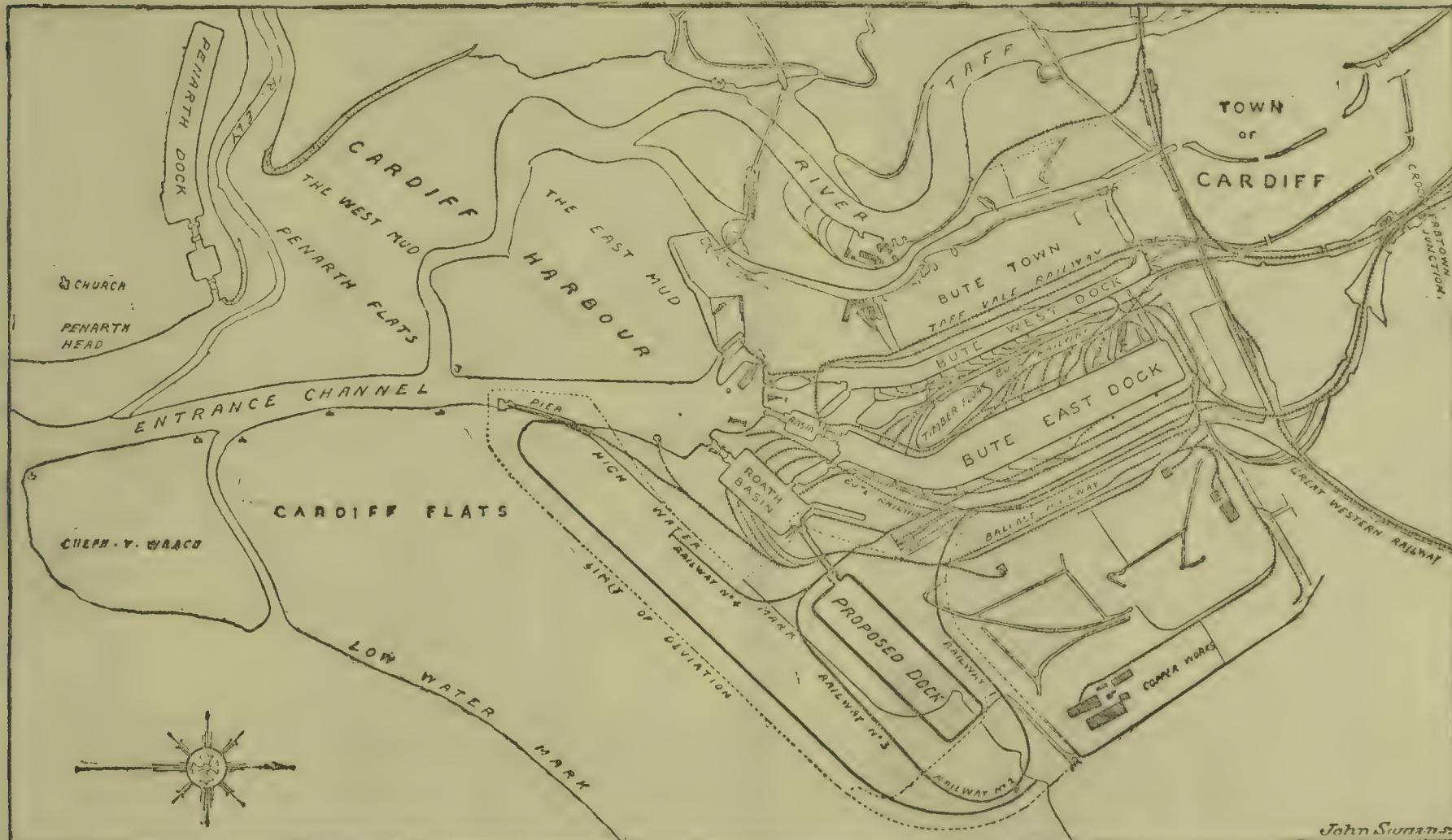
The town and seaport of Cardiff, on Wednesday last week, presented a scene of local public festivities, attendant upon starting the construction of a new Dock, and the foundation of a new building for the Glamorgan and Monmouth Infirmary. Cardiff must be regarded as a most striking example of commercial and social progress in these times. Though a place of great historical antiquity from the time of Roman Britain, and possessed of a Norman Castle, in which King Henry I. imprisoned his brother, Robert Duke of Normandy, Cardiff was an insignificant little town—no bigger than many an English village—at the beginning of the present century. The late Marquis of Bute, the chief proprietor of this neighbourhood, some forty years ago commenced a series of improvements, especially the construction of docks, which have had the effect, aided by the Taff Vale Railway and the Rhymney Railway, in connection with the Great Western and the London and North-Western Companies, of developing an immense traffic at this port. The annual export of coal, approaching six million tons, is unequalled by that of any other single port; and there is a very large trade in iron, coke, and patent fuel, the produce of South Wales, and a considerable foreign import. The West and East Bute Docks, the Roath Basin and New Dock, and the Penarth Dock, afford a vast amount of accommodation to shipping: it is stated that the actual number of vessels cleared in 1882 was 8474, with a registered tonnage of 3,422,831. It must be observed that the average size of vessels now using the Roath Basin is 1550 tons burden, and

this basin is so constructed that it will accommodate any vessel afloat. The Roath Basin will form the entrance to the new dock. The water area of the present docks is 78 acres, and with the new dock of 35 acres it will be increased to 113 acres, in addition to which there will be a timber float of 18 acres. The space that is now occupied for the docks, sidings, wharves, and storage-ground is about 400 acres, and the space that will be occupied when the new dock and timber-float is complete will be no less than 600 acres. We understand that movable hydraulic cranes are about to be erected for the shipment of coal, which can be used at each hatchway of the vessel, lifting the loading wagons from the wharf, swinging them round over the hatchway, and emptying the coal direct into the hold of the vessel. This will prevent breakage, and will enable vessels to be loaded in a much shorter time. The accompanying "Plan of the Bute Docks at Cardiff" will show their position better than could be done by any verbal explanation.

The population of the town, which was reckoned at one thousand in the year 1801, and ten thousand in 1841, stood in the last census at 86,364, besides the inhabitants of Llandaff, the quiet little episcopal see, with its cathedral, two miles from Cardiff: and the seaside suburb of Penarth. The town has its modern public buildings of suitable aspect; but the new Infirmary, to be built on a site presented by Lord Bute, between Adamsdown-road and Longcross-street, will be another architectural feature of Cardiff. We give an illustration of this intended building, as designed by Messrs. James, Seward, and Thomas, of that town; Mr. Clarke Burton, of Cardiff, is the contractor, and the estimated cost is

£23,000. The Infirmary was first established in 1837, but was enlarged in 1866; it received more than five hundred in-patients last year, and gave relief to seven thousand out-patients, having a very efficient medical staff.

The new dock, for which powers were obtained in the last Session of Parliament, is to cost half a million sterling, and is to be completed within three years. It will have a water area, exclusive of timber ponds, of about thirty-five acres. The lock, which will be the largest in the world, will be 80 feet in width and 600 feet long between the gates, and will have a depth of water over the sills of 30 feet at ordinary springs, and 26 feet at ordinary neaps—the same depth as the entrance-lock to the Roath Basin. The dock is being constructed entirely at the expense of the Marquis of Bute, who is the owner of all the dock property within the port, with the exception of Penarth. On Wednesday week the streets of the town and shipping in all the docks were gaily decorated with flags. The Mayor, Mr. G. A. Stone, with the members and officers of the Corporation, and with a procession of the trades and local societies, marched to the site of the dock, and there met the Marquis of Bute, accompanied by Lord Edmund Talbot, the Hon. Dudley Ryder, and his agent, Mr. W. T. Lewis, Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., the Dean of Llandaff, Mr. Abernethy, C.E., Bishop Hedley, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. C. Moses, one of the firm of Messrs. Nelson, of Carlisle, contractors for the new dock, showed the plan of the works. The Marquis was conducted to the steam-digger, and he at once set it in motion by turning on the steam. Two truck-loads were filled with the earth in a few



PLAN OF THE BUTE DOCKS AT CARDIFF.

moments, and then his Lordship ascended the platform, and delivered a short address in response to a speech made by the Mayor. He said that the connection of his family with the development of Cardiff was an historical fact, and these interests were intimately connected. In the evening the Marquis of Bute entertained a large party at the Castle.

## THE ROYAL VICTORIA COFFEE HALL.

The old Victoria Theatre, originally the Coburg, situated in Waterloo-road, Lambeth, at the corner of "the New Cut," not far from the Waterloo Railway Station, was until 1871 a popular stage for the performance of exciting melodramas; but later attempts to revive its prosperity in that line were doomed to failure. Two years ago, this building was converted into "the Royal Victoria Hall," having been taken by the "Coffee Music Hall Company," an association joined with the most generous intentions by many benevolent ladies and gentlemen, who thought it well to exert their social influence for the exemplary purpose of encouraging wholesome public recreation and cheerful entertainment among the working classes of London. Sir Julius Benedict and other eminent members of the musical profession kindly gave their unpaid services at a series of concerts in the early part of the year 1881; but in the summer months it was thought prudent to close the Hall, which did not seem just then to be paying its expenses. A small number of its most liberal patrons and patronesses, amongst whom are Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, Constance Marchioness of Lothian, the Countesses of Pembroke and Brownlow, Mrs. Cyril Flower, and other persons of rank and fashion, then subscribed a guarantee fund, upon the strength of which it was reopened in October of that year. It succeeded very fairly through the winter, being visited by 80,000 people; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, have upon different occasions graced the entertainments with their presence.

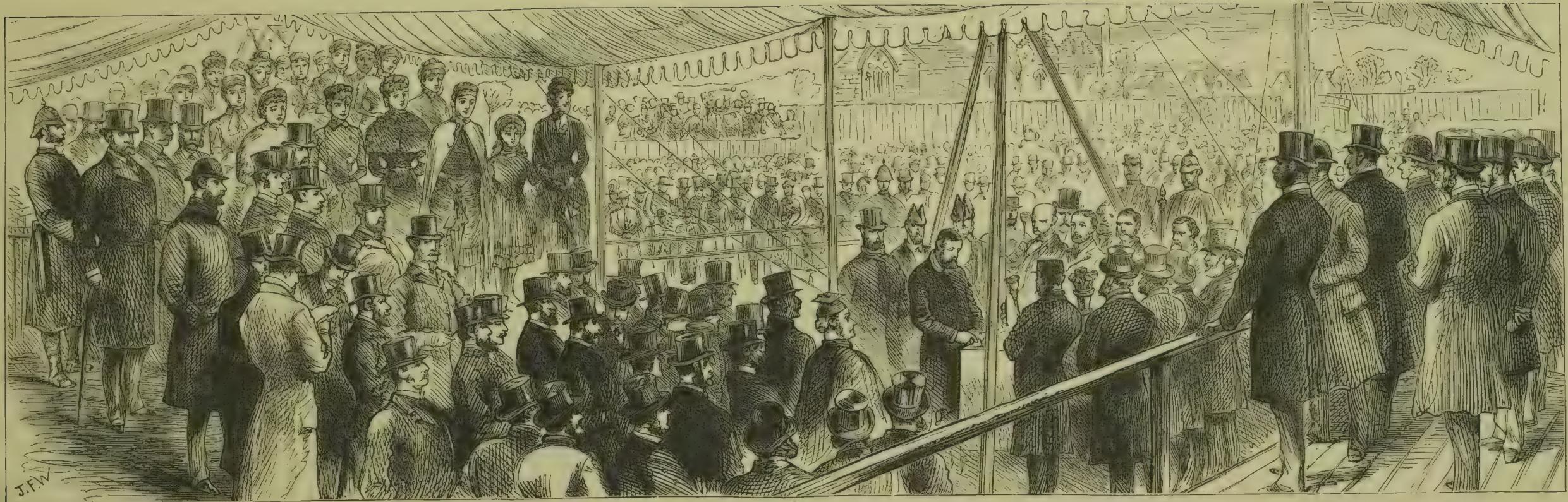
The second winter under the direction of the same managing committee is now passing with undiminished favourable prospects; and we gladly lend the assistance of a page of Sketches, with this explanatory statement, to show the really popular free-and-easy, harmlessly funny style of good-humoured diversion which prevails there on ordinary evenings, but which is relieved by frequent performances of high artistic excellence. The ideal of such a Music Hall is that

of a place where entire families, or men, women, and children, may unceremoniously assemble, partaking if they choose of inexpensive refreshments, solid or liquid, but the latter of no intoxicating quality, delighting their ears and eyes, and their various mental tastes, with all manner of inspiring or merely amusing treats, from Handel's oratorios down to the acrobatic clown of Pantomime, or dear old Punch and Judy. That is the scope of an acceptable institution for the purpose of culture, in the present imperfect stage of aesthetic development, among the English working-class population; and we must commend the wisdom, as we do the kindness, of the promoters of this undertaking, themselves persons of high intellectual refinement, in so readily providing whatever materials of innocent mirth and unreflecting wonderment can give any pleasure to the simplest minds. The imputation of vulgarity and childishness cannot injure the conduct of entertainments which are so absolutely pure of intention, so clear of offence against good morals and good manners, and so conducive to beneficial hilarity; not to say that they may be gradually exchanged, as indeed it appears from the programme, for the more exalted gratifications of high fine art, which need only be known to be sincerely enjoyed.

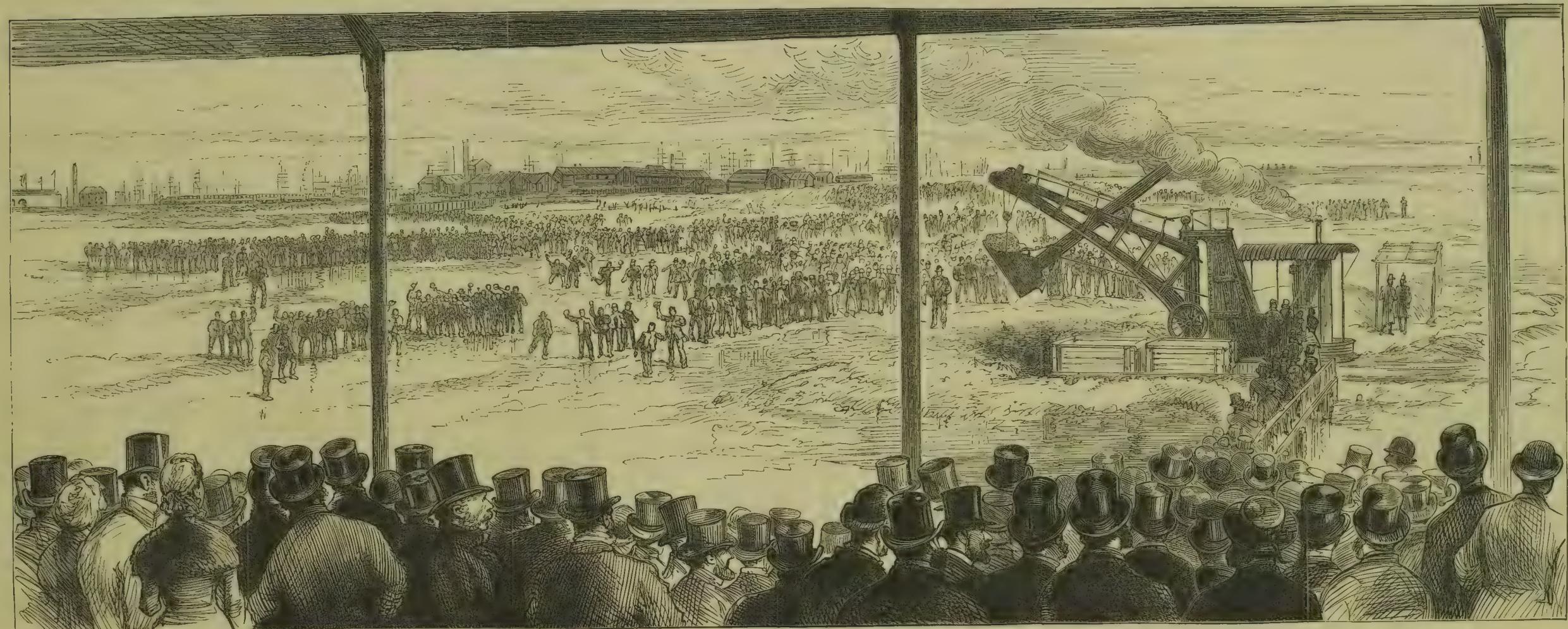
We have felt it right to say thus much on behalf of the management of the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, and of similar experiments conducted by other voluntary agencies in London and in some provincial towns. The efforts also of the Popular Ballad Concerts Committee, who have furnished good music at this place, and at public halls in Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Bermondsey, Bow, and Stratford, merit our earnest commendation. In these generous labours of the educated and accomplished to spread the "sweetness and light" of cultivated taste upon the minds of those who drudge and toil in dull and dingy quarters of the enormous city, we recognise a noble mission.

The programme of the Royal Victoria for the present week shall here be detailed. On Saturday last, beginning at eight o'clock with an overture played by the instrumental band, the performances were those of Madame Card (the Parisian enchantress and mesmerist), the Macarthy Family of White and Black Minstrels, the Angell Trio of Gymnasts, the Blewitts ("Sketch Artistes," but not the Artist who made our Sketches), and finally, at ten o'clock, a new lyrical drama, "The Girdle-Duelists, or, The Viking's Return," founded upon a terrific Scandinavian legend, with scenery, costumes and armour, lightning effects of the lime-light, choruses of song, troops of marching warriors, and a pair of Norse heroes

fiercely acted by the Victorelli Brothers. Finally, Messrs. Selby and Langan, "Variety Art's es," contributed their share of the wonders of the night. This is an example of the bill of fare on Saturday evenings, when there is an average audience of two thousand, and the amusements are often changed. On Monday, the same performers appeared, the Brothers Victorelli figuring as musical and acrobatic clowns. On Tuesday, there was a grand military entertainment, a concert, to which a certain number of men of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were invited, with their officers; and Captain Evatt Acklam recited "The Midnight Charge at Kassassin;" the whole being under the special patronage of Lord Wolseley and General Sir Drury Lowe. Sir George Elvey accompanied his own song, "Britannia rules o'er lands and seas;" and Mrs. Dyke, Mdlle. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Thorndike, Miss Bourne (pianoforte), Herr Schubert (violoncello), and Mr. J. S. Carte, with humorous impersonations, lent their aid to gratify the audience. Ash Wednesday was properly observed by the performance of a good selection of sacred music, from "The Messiah" and other oratorios, the principal vocalists being Madame Edith Wynne, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Miss Helen Meason, with choristers from St. Peter's Chapel, Eaton-square. On Thursday, there was a grand ballad concert, in which Miss Thudichum, Madame Osborne Williams, Miss Trench, the Hon. W. Bruce, and other ladies and gentlemen took part, besides the Royal Victoria choir and orchestra. Temperance addresses, on Friday evening, were followed by Mr. E. B. Knobel, of the Royal Astronomical Society, with a lecture on the Sun, and on other suns. There are Saturday afternoon entertainments for children. On Sunday, religious services are held in the same hall. A constant feature of the ordinary Wednesdays is a musical competition, with the flute, the concertina, and the voice in solos or duets—for boys with the penny whistle—to win prizes offered by the Committee, who have announced £15 and £5 prizes for the best and second-best singing choir. The particular subjects of our illustrations were those in the programme current a month ago, including some that have since been withdrawn, but they will show the sort of fun that goes on at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall. The manager, Mr. W. Poel, has earned the thanks of the committee by his efficient services, and the audiences are commonly very well pleased. Eating and drinking, and smoking on "Variety" nights, four nights in the week, do not seem likely, on temperance principles, "to make their pleasures less," or to spoil them for work on the morrow.



THE MARQUIS OF BUTE LAYING THE MEMORIAL STONE OF THE NEW INFIRMARY AT CARDIFF.



THE MARQUIS OF BUTE COMMENCING THE WORKS OF THE NEW DOCK AT CARDIFF: STARTING THE STEAM-DIGGER.



THE LATE LORD CASTLETON,  
OF UPPER OSSORY.



THE RIGHT REV. G. H. WILKINSON,  
THE NEW BISHOP OF TRURO.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR G. BROOKE, K.C.B.

#### THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROOKE.

One of the oldest soldiers of the British Army, General Sir George Brooke, K.C.B., died on the last day of the year. He was son of Mr. Henry Brooke, of Bristol and Henbury, and was born in 1793. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained his commission in the Royal Horse Artillery in 1807, and arrived in India in the next year, being then sixteen years of age, when he was at once sent up the country to Korkerutty on outpost duty, in charge of two guns. He served in Bundelcund in 1809 and 1810, and through the whole of the Nepaul and Mahratta campaigns. He was appointed to the rocket troop at the attack and capture of Fort Hattas, and was Field Commissary of Ordnance at the siege of Bhurpore, where he was blown up and badly wounded. During the Sutlej campaign of 1845 he commanded the whole of the Artillery at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah. He also commanded the Horse Artillery through the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the battles of Ramnugzut, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He afterwards

commanded the brigade at Meerut, in conjunction with the command of the Bengal Presidency of the Artillery in Chief. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1854, Lieutenant-General in 1866, and General in 1870; but in 1877 was placed on the Retired List. He was decorated with four war medals, with seven clasps, for his services in the field. In 1846, he was made C.B., and K.C.B. in 1867.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

#### THE LATE LORD CASTLETON.

The death of this nobleman, on the 22nd ult., was recorded in our Obituary the same week. The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, first Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was son of the late Earl of Ossory, but could not inherit his father's title, and received the Irish estates of his father through bequest. He was born in 1809, was educated at Eton, and entered the Army, serving a few years in the 87th Regiment. He was elected M.P. for Queen's County in 1837, and sat in the House of Commons till 1841; was again elected in 1847, but lost his seat in 1852; and

was elected a third time in 1865, being a consistent Whig politician. In 1869 Mr. Fitzpatrick was created a Peer, by the title of Baron Castletown of Upper Ossory, which had formerly belonged to his ancestors in the sixteenth century. The Earldom of Castletown became extinct on the death of his father. The late Lord Castletown is succeeded in his own title and estates by his son, who was M.P. for Portarlington in the present House of Commons.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. B. W. Bentley, of Buxton.

#### THE NEW BISHOP OF TRURO.

It was announced, several weeks ago, that the Queen had been pleased to appoint the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to the see of Truro, become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Benson to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. The Rev. George Howard Wilkinson was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (second class Lit. Hum.) in 1855. He took holy orders in 1857, was Curate of Kensington from 1857 to 1859, and afterwards held livings



THE GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTHSHIRE INFIRMARY AT CARDIFF.



## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

## SMITH, ELDER, and CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Will be ready on Feb. 12.  
In 2 vols., 8vo, with Two Portraits and Two Maps, price 36s.

## THE LIFE OF LORD LAWRENCE.

By R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Assistant-Master at Harrow School; Author of "Mohammed and Mohammedanism," "Carthage and the Carthaginians," &amp;c.

Now ready, crown 4to, 15s.  
REPORT OF THE SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE, 1882. With Reports of the Judgments of the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and Reports of the Trials of the Exhibitors, which are added to the Official Reports of the Manchester Exhibition, Seventy-six Plates of Illustrations, and Thirty-four Tables of Results of Tests of Heating and Cooking Grates, Stoves, &c.NEW EDITION OF HARE'S WALKS IN ROME.  
On Feb. 12, Eleventh Edition, in Two Vols., crown 8vo, 18s.

## WALKS IN ROME. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE, Author of "Days near Rome," "Cities Northern and Central Italy," &amp;c.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOLLY BAWN."  
At all the Libraries, in Three Vols., post 8vo.  
PORTIA; or, By Passions Rocked.  
By the Author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," "Mrs. Geoffrey," &c.  
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.MISS BRADDON'S FORTHCOMING NOVEL.  
At all Libraries, in 3 vols.

## THE GOLDEN CALF.

THE NEW NOVEL.  
By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL.CHEAP EDITION OF MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.  
Price 2s.; picture boards, 2s. 6d., cloth gilt.MOUNT ROYAL.  
"Mount Royal" is a very readable book, and the interest is sustained by the dénouement being left in doubt to the very end of the penultimate chapter.—The Times.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL.TWO NEW NOVELS BY TWO NEW WRITERS.  
In 3 vols., at all Libraries.WHO IS SYLVIA?  
[Second Edition.  
So as by FIRE.  
[Ready.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL.CHEAP UNIFORM EDITION OF MR. W. S. HAYWARD'S NOVELS.  
Price 2s.; cloth gilt; postage, id.THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER: A Novel.  
By the Author of "Hunted to Death," &c.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Milton House, Shoe-lane, E.C.NEW EDITION OF MR. PERCY B. ST. JOHN'S ROMANCES.  
Price 2s.; picture cover; 2s. 6d., cloth gilt; postage, id.

THE SAILOR CRUSOE: A Romance of Reality. Fit to rank with its great prototype, "Robinson Crusoe."

Also ready, Uniform Edition, by same Author.  
THE SNOW SHIP.  
MY BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER. THE YOUNG BUCCANEER.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Milton House, Shoe-lane.CHEAP EDITION OF MR. W. S. HAYWARD'S NOVELS.  
Price 2s.; cloth gilt; postage, id.THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER. A Novel.  
By Author of "Hunted to Death," &c.  
London: J. and R. MAXWELL, Milton House, Shoe-lane, E.C.NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.  
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,BID ME DISCOURSE. By MARY CECIL  
HAY, Author of "Old Myddleton's Money," &c.  
SANGUELAC. By PERCY GREG, Author of "Ivy: Cousin and Bride," &c.

IT WAS A LOVER AND HIS LASS. By Mrs. OLIVERIAN. Second Edition.

TEETERED YET FREE. By ALICE KING, Author of "Queen of herself," &amp;c.

A STORY OF CARNIVAL. By MARY A. M. HOOPNIS, Author of "Five-Chimney Farm," &c.  
Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.NOTICES OF THE FRENCH EDITION.  
There could be no better New-Year's Day present to a student than the magnificent edition of M. Duruy's History of the Romans.—Times, Jan. 17, 1883.

"The very best means of their obtaining a thoroughly perfect acquaintance with the most important facts of Roman history."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

KELLY and Co., 51, Great Queen-street, W.C.

TIME  
For FEBRUARY now publishing.  
Price 1s.  
CONTENTS.A Real Queen. By R. E. FRANCILLON.  
A Plea for Vegetarianism.

Portia. By the Author of "Phyllis."

Stella. By Nelly Keith.

Shadows from an Old Sun-Dial. By Frederick Gale.

A Very Old Actress (Frances Maria Kelly). By A. H. Wall.

A Reminiscence of Charles Dilke. By Hall Lowther.

Hannibal Hearts. By J. Dalgrave Simpson.

Glimpses of Madagascar and its People. By A. H. Grant.

London: KELLY and Co., 51, Great Queen-street, W.C.; and at Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls.

SECOND EDITION OF MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE,

THE ARGOSY.—Now ready for JANUARY.

THE ARGOSY for FEBRUARY now ready.

CONTENTS.

1. WINIFRED POWER. Chap. V., "Deaf and Dumb." Chap. VI.: Martha's Shame.

2. THE EBONY LOX. By Johnny Ludlow.

3. THE CRUISE OF THE RESERVE SQUADRON. By Charles W. Wood. With Eight Illustrations.

4. A DREAM. By G. B. Stuart.

5. A RING AND THE RED BOOK.

6. JEFAN.

7. MR. GRIMSHAW'S LOVE AFFAIR.

SIXPENCE, MONTHLY.

"The Argosy" sails over golden seas."—The Daily Telegraph.

"Laden with golden grain of amusement."—University Herald.

"The best illustrated of all our magazines."—Dublin Mail.

"The best of our inexpensive magazines."—Standard.

"Piloted with as much skill as discrimination."—Bell's Life.

"Delightful stories."—Brighton Gazette.

"This favorite magazine."—Queen.

"Excellent."—Sunday Times.

"Deserves all the success it has attained."—Vanity Fair.

RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

THE LADIES' TREASURY. 7d., Monthly.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The Three Pinnacles in the Married Women and the Post Office Savings Bank.

Parisian Gossip.

The Remuneration of Art in America.

A Fatal Run.

Zanzibar. (Illustrated.)

Saved.

Enchantment.

Literary Queries and Replies.

Hints for Ladies upon Gardening Matters.

LARGE COLOURED FASHION PLATE.—Home Toilette-Home Dinner-Toilette.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT.—Original Designs for Children's Fashions.

FASHIONS ENGRAVINGS.—Girl Child's Dress—Home Costume—Dinner Dress—Visiting Costume—Evening Dress—Dollman Petticoat—The Crown Princess Petticoat—Infants' Robe—Infants' Pinocchio—Elizabethan Dress—Ball or Dinner Costume.

Needlework ENGRAVINGS.—Ornamental Cigar or other Box—Stripe for Counterpane—Border with scallop for Counterpane—Monogram, "H.O."—Initial, "J."

London: BEMEWS and Sons, 23, Old Bailey.

## NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS.

Shrewsbury Clock, W. H. Montgomery, Key G (D to E).  
Handsome Jack, A. de Gabriele, Key G (D to E).  
Highgate Hill, A. de Gabriele, Key E (D to G).

False Colours, W. H. Montgomery, Key F (G to F).

Tweed Deck, Arthur Macchant, Key E flat (B to E).

24 stamps each.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

## ALEXANDRE DE GABRIELE'S NEW DANCES.

Post-free, as follows:—

N'OURLIEZ-PASSE. Valse, 2s. net.

FLEURS D'AMOUR. Valse, 2s. net.

"K. G." Polka, 1s. 6d. net.

THE CRACKER. Polka, 1s. 6d. net.

YOU DIRTY BOY. Polka, 1s. 6d. net.

C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn, London.

## ALEXANDRE DE GABRIELE'S NEW PIANO SOLOS.

Post-free, as follows:—

SAUVE QUI PEUT! Galop de Concert, 2s. net.

DANSE DES BACS. Hungarian Dance, 2s. net.

MYOSOTIS. Mouvement à la Mazurka, 2s. net.

FAFFAIRE. Grand March, 2s. net.

EGYPTIAN PATROL MARCH, 2s. net.

GAVOTTE. LA BELLE FRANCE, 2s. net.

GAVOTTE. SOUVENIR DE VERSAILLES, 2s. net.

C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn, London.

## ALEXANDRE DE GABRIELE'S NEW YOUTH.

Post-free, as follows:—

THE POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" QUADRILLE, By W. G. EATON.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" POLKA, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" WALTZES, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" GALOP, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

All beautifully Illustrated in Colours. Post-free, 24 stamps each.

## MISS NELLIE POWER'S GREAT SONG,

TIDDY-FOL-LOL, as sung by her in the Drury Lane Pantomime, is published by

C. SHEARD, 192, HIGH HOLBORN;

where also may be obtained

THE POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" POLKA, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" WALTZES, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

"TIDDY-FOL-LOL" GALOP, By ALPHONSE LATOUR.

All beautifully Illustrated in Colours. Post-free, 24 stamps each.

## PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING.

REGENT-STREET.

## FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram,

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS

travel to all parts of the Country (no matter the distance),

free of any extra charge,

with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full Assortment of

Made-up Articles

of the best and most suitable description.

Also Materials by the Yard,

and supplied at the same

## VERY REASONABLE PRICES

as if purchased at the Warehouse in REGENT-STREET.

Mourning for servants at exceptionally low rates,

at a great saving to large or small families.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated Charges.

Address, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

## PETER ROBINSON'S.

## INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as

the Richest Qualities, is supplied by

PETER ROBINSON upon the most advantageous terms to large or small families.

## BLACK SILKS.

Recommended by Peter Robinson.

Black Gros Grain Silks, 5s. 6d.

Black Satin, 5s. 6d.

Black Brocatelle (lambrequin pattern), 5s. 6d.

Black Silk Velvet (best Lyons), 5s. 6d.

Black Mervilleux (superior), 5s. 6d.

Brocade Velvets, 5s. 6d. and 12s. 9d.

The above are special qualities—but can be supplied at all

prices, the stock being immense.

PETER ROBINSON, 256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

## COSTUMES.—Elegant Silk Costumes,

from 5 to 20 guineas.

COSTUMES.—Rich and Peasantly dressed, from 5 to 10 guineas.

COSTUMES.—Evening and Fête Dresses, from 1 to 10 guineas.

COSTUMES.—Material Dresses in immense variety, the latest fashions, from 2 to 10 guineas.

## BLACK MATERIAL by the YARD.

One of the largest Stocks in London to select from, 6d.

to the best quality.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

256, Regent-street, London.

Patterns and Estimates free.

## EARLY SPRING SILKS.

Patterns free.

## NEW MUSIC.

**IOLANTHE;** or, the Peer and the Peri. MESSRS. GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA. The Vocal Score, £1; the Pianoforte Solo, 3s.; separate Songs, and the Book of the Words, is, may now be obtained of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.; and all Music-sellers.

**RIP VAN WINKLE,** a New Romantic Opera. English Version by H. B. Farjeon; Music by ROBERT PLANQUETTE (Composer of "Les Cloches de Corneille"). Now being performed with enormous success at the Comedy Theatre. Net. VOCAL SCORE . . . . . 5/- PIANOFORTE SOLO . . . . . 3/- CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**Olivette.** Comic Opera. By FARNESE and AUDRAN. Now being performed with the greatest success at the Avenue Theatre. Vocal Score, 8s.; Alridged Edition (containing the overture and all the songs), 4s.; Piano Solo, 2s. 6d.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CHAPPELL'S New and Popular SONGS.**

**THE GATES OF THE WEST.** Sung with enormous success by Miss Helen D'Alton and Madame Olson Williams. CAROLINE LOWTHIAN.

**YE CUPIDS DROOP EACH LITTLE HEAD.** MAUDE V. WHITE. Sung by Miss Santley.

**SEMPER FIDELIS.** MAUDE V. WHITE. Sung by Miss Santley.

**MY FAIREST CHILD.** A. H. BEHREND. A. E. I. (EVERMORE). A. H. BEHREND. Sung by Mr. F. King.

**HYMN TO GOD THE FATHER.** A. PIATTI. Sung by Mr. Santley.

**EYES WE LOVE CAN NEVER DIE.** J. L. MOLLOY. (Songs after Hans Andersen, No. 14.) Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**MRS. MONCRIEFF'S NEW SONGS.**

**THE OLD CHURCH DOOR.**

**GREEN LEAF AND BLOSSOM.**

**A CREOLE LOVE SONG.** Tenth Edition.

**T'WAS ONLY A YEAR AGO.** Eighth Edition.

Price 2s. each net.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTES,** from 10 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS,** from 20 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE and COTTAGE PIANOFORTES** for Ocean Steamers and Extreme Climates, from 35 to 65 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S Early English PIANOFORTES,** artistically designed Ebonised Cases, from 45 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S Iron Double Overstrung PIANOFORTES,** Check Actions, &c., from 60 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON-FRAMED OBLIQUE GRAND PIANOFORTES,** Patent Harmonic Damper, Machine covered Hammer, from 80 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S IRON GRAND PIANOFORTES,** length only 5 ft. 9 in., from 75 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO. have on View Grand Pianofortes** from 50 to 250 guineas.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS,** for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 6 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £15s. per quarter.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S PET ORGAN,** Seven Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Coupler. Elegant Carved Walnut Case, 18 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S CENTENNIAL GRAND ORGAN,** 13 Stops, 9 Sets of Reeds, and Combination Tubes, 85 guineas.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S PIPE and REED COMBINATION ORGANS.**

With one manual, from 46 guineas.

With two manuals and pedals, from 120 guineas.

Hydraulic motors for blowing, from 8 guineas.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S ORGANS** have been pronounced by the most eminent musicians in England to be superior to all others in pipe-like quality of tone.

**CLOUGH and WARREN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.** A combination of pipes and reeds which do not go out of tune by the most severe changes of temperature. Easy of manipulation, handsome in design, and of great durability.

From 18 to 225 guineas.

Second-hand from 12 guineas.

Testimonials and Descriptive Lists free by post.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS,** by which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer at the end of the third year. Pianofortes, from 2 gs.; Harmoniums, from £1 6s.; and American Organs, from £1 16s. a Quarter.

**CHAPPELL and CO. have on View every Description of PIANOFORTES** by the best makers, returned from hire, to be sold at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

**INSTRUMENTS by ALL MAKERS** may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

City Branch, 15, Poultry, E.C.

Steam Works: Chalk Farm-road, N.W.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.—MESSRS. ERARD,** of Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. CAUTION the Public! that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

**ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES,** from 50 guineas.

OBLIQUES, from 35 guineas.

GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS, HALF PRICE.

In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the day—viz., steel frame, overstrung, trichord throughout, check action, &c., is now offered at half price by this long-standing firm, for ten years' repayment, and in order to effect a speedy sale the easiest terms will be given, with ten years' warranty. Trichord Cottages, from hire, &c., £10 to £25.

Class 0 . . . £11 Class 2 . . . £20 Class 4 . . . £26 Class 6 . . . £25

Class 1 . . . £17 Class 3 . . . £21 Class 5 . . . £30 Class 7 . . . £40

American Organs, best class, from £5.

Carriage free and all risk taken to any station in England.

T. D'ALMAINE and CO., 91, Finsbury-pavement, Moorgate, E.C.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,** from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

## NEW MUSIC.

**THE WAY OF THE WORLD.** New Song. This day.

**THE WAY OF THE WORLD.** By Molloy.

**THE WAY OF THE WORLD.** Sung by Miss Mary Davies.

**THE WAY OF THE WORLD.** With the greatest possible success. Words by Weatherly. "It was charmingly sung by Miss Mary Davies, was warmly encored, and is likely to become very popular."—Graphic, 2s.—BOOSEY and Co.

**THE ROMANY LASS.** By the Composer of "The Blue Alsatian Mountains." Words by F. E. Weatherly.

**THE ROMANY LASS.** Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd, at the Ballad and Promenade Concerts. One of the best songs of this popular composer.

**THE ROMANY LASS.** For Baritone, and Contralto, in the key of A flat. 2s.—BOOSEY and Co.

**MARZIALS.—IN THE NORTH COUNTRY.** Sung by Miss Maria Davies.

**MARZIALS.—ASK NOTHING MORE.** The poetry by Swinburne. Sung by Mr. Barrington Foote.

**MARZIALS.—JUST AS WELL.** Sung by Miss De Fonblanque and Miss Agnes Larkcom.

**MARZIALS.—IF ONLY.** Sung by Miss Damian.

**MARZIALS.—LEAVING, YET LOVING.** Tenth Edition. 2s. each.—BOOSEY and Co.

**THE MIDSHIPMITE POLKA.**

**THE MIDSHIPMITE POLKA.** By LOFFLER, on Stephen Adams's celebrated song. 2s. This day.—BOOSEY and Co., 295, Regent-street.

To be had of every Music-seller in the United Kingdom.

**THE CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOK.**

The cheapest and most popular musical serial published. Each Book (32 pages, full music size), price 1s., contains valuable copyright songs and pieces by the most eminent living Composers, besides the best standard music. 50 Numbers are now published. A list of contents gratis.

Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**THE ROYAL OPERATIC ALBUMS,** containing all the choicest morceaux from 100 Operas.

**THE PRIMA DONNA'S ALBUM.**

**THE CONTRALTO ALBUM.**

**THE TENOR ALBUM.**

**THE BARITONE ALBUM.**

**EACH OF THE ABOVE ALBUMS** contains from Forty to Fifty Songs, Cavatinas, Arias, and Romanzas, unbridged, with English and Italian words, and in the original keys. Price 1s. each in paper covers; 7s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. "A more useful publication than these collections of Italian melodies cannot be conceived."—Atheneum. "A capital idea admirably carried out."—Illustrated Dramatic News.

Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**BOOSEY'S SHILLING OPERAS for PIANOFORTE.**

Ballo in Maschera. Lucia. Lucrezia Borgia. Martha. Norma. Nozze di Figaro. Oberon. Niagetto. Robert le Diable. Semiramide. Sonnambula. Tannhauser (2s.).

Fidelio. Figlia del Reggimento. Flauto Magico. Flying Dutchman (2s.). Fra Diavolo. Freischütz. Freischütz (2s.).

Huguenots (2s.). Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**BOOSEY'S SHILLING PIANOFORTE** ALBUMS in the Musical Cabinet.

33. MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. Complete.

212. BOOSEY'S MARCHE ALBUM. (36 Marches.) 20s. 210, 212. RUBINSTEIN'S THREE ALBUMS. (26 pieces.)

214. SCHUMANN'S ALBUMBLATTIER. (20 pieces.)

209. BACH'S PIANOFORTE ALBUM. (13 pieces.)

190. BRAHMS' PIANOFORTE ALBUM. (4 pieces.)

114. BRAHMS' NOCTURNES. (10 Nocturnes.)

144. BRAHMS' WALTZ ALBUM. (45 Waltzes.)

145. CHOPIN'S WALTZES, complete.

143. CHOPIN'S MAZURKAS, complete.

171. CHOPIN'S NOCTURNES, complete.

80. HELLER'S TWELVE SHORT PIECES.

83. HELLER'S PROMENADES D'UNE SOLITAIRE.

100. SCHUMANN'S KINDERSCENEN, &c.

113. SCHUMANN'S FIRST ALBUM FOR YOUTH.

22. OVERTURES (1st book), including Figaro, Fra Diavolo, Crown Diamonds, William Tell, Freischütz, Zampa.

211. OVERTURES (2nd book), including Massiniello, Oberon, Gazzetta Ladra, Euryanthe.

Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

**CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.**

New Edition, the two First Sections enlarged.

CHARLES HALLE'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR.

The best and most useful Tutor ever published.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, 273A, Regent-street, London; and 122 and 124, Deansgate, Manchester.

**DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, Canada.**

NEW ORGANS. The cheapest and best yet introduced.

VILLA GEM, 10 stops, 22 guineas.

PEDAL ORGAN, Two Rows of Keys, 25 Stops, 24 Octaves of Pedals, price 105 guineas.

PEDAL ORGAN, Two Rows of Keys, 21 Stops, 24 Octaves of Pedals (30 Notes), 75 guineas.

FOYSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

**PEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.**

Every description of these admirable Instruments for SALE or HIRE. COTTAGES, from 92 guineas.

GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-street, W.

**ROSENKRANZ'S PIANOFORTES** are the most splendid Instruments manufactured at reasonable prices. Pianos, from 35 guineas. Grand, from 90 guineas. Price-Lists gratis on application. Established 1797 in Dresden.

London: 6, Argyl-street, Oxford-circus, W.

D'



"After dinner they found that the Arab sailors were having a little concert among themselves, and they stood for a while to listen."

## YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

### CHAPTER XI. ISOLATION.



in a sadly humurous way, the necessity of a separation between the world—why should he complain? If she was in life, that would be enough happiness for him. And this young fellow, who was paying her so much obvious attention, was a nice enough young fellow, as things went; of good birth and breeding, well-mannered, good-natured, and otherwise unobjectionable. And Yolande seemed to be on the most friendly terms with him.

But even now it was a strange thing to find himself being ousted, in however slight a degree, from Yolande's companionship. It was his own doing; and he knew it; and he knew that he was acting wisely in preparing himself by small degrees for the inevitable; and yet he had to confess to himself that the operation was not a pleasant one. Then it was a slow process. Yolande herself did not notice how, whether they were in the Cairo bazaars or in the balcony at the hotel, her father managed to hang back a little; and how the Master of Lynn had come quite naturally to take his place; and how it was the latter, and not the former, who knew where her travelling bag was, and called her maid for her, and bought her fruit at the stations. On this very morning, for example, on their arrival at Asyoot, when they had seen their luggage packed on the camels' backs by the tall and swarthy Arabs, and when they set out to walk down to the Nile, over the

burning sands, it was, as usual, Mr. Leslie who happened to be her companion. Her father had lingered behind, under pretence of once more counting over the articles of luggage along with Ahmed the dragoman; and when he overtook the other members of the party, it was the Grahams that he chose to accompany. Mrs. Graham was complaining of the discomfort of travelling by night, and declaring that she would not undertake such another journey to avoid all the heat that ever was heard of; and her husband was observing, with the candour of husbands, that her hair certainly did look like a hay-rick in a gale of wind.

"There's Archie," she said, glancing at the two figures in front of them, "he's always spick and span. No matter what happens, he always looks as if he'd come out of a bandbox."

"And a very proper thing, too," said Mr. Winterbourne. "To be careless about one's appearance is no great compliment to one's companions. Mrs. Graham," he added, in his timid and nervous way, "I wish you would tell me frankly—you see, there is scarcely any one I ask—would you tell me honestly if you think that Yolande dresses fairly well?"

"Oh, I think she dresses charmingly," said pretty Mrs. Graham, in the most good-natured way. "Quite charmingly. She is so very original."

"But I don't want her to be original," he said, with a slight touch of querulousness. "That is just it. I want her to go to the very best places; and get what is most correct; and not to mind about the cost of it. I don't care about the cost of it; we have no establishment to keep up; no horses or anything of the kind; and why should she be so particular about the cost of this or that? Really, Mrs. Graham, it would be so kind of you to give her a word of advice!"

"Oh, but dear Yolande and I have had long talks about that already, you know, Mr. Winterbourne," said she. "Do you suppose two women could be so much together without? And I know what she thinks. First and foremost, she wears what she thinks will please you; and I think she is rather clever at finding out what you like."

"Oh, but that is absurd," said he, peevishly. "What do I know about it? Sometimes I have made suggestions; but—but I want her to be well dressed!"

"I would not blame her much for being economical," said Mrs. Graham, with a smile. "It is a very useful quality in a girl. She might marry a poor man, you know."

He glanced at her, with a sort of fright in his eyes.

"Oh, but she will never marry anyone who—whose position would cause her embarrassments of that kind," he said, hastily. "Oh, no. I do not value money much; but she must never be subjected to embarrassments. Besides, I can provide against that. That at least is one of the troubles of life she will be safe from. I hope there is no fear of that in her mind."

"Oh, probably not, doubtless not," Mrs. Graham said, cheerfully; for she was sorry to have caused this alarm by a chance remark. "And you know I promised on board ship to

buy a lot of silks and things for Yolande when we are going home again through Cairo!"

"And silver," he suggested. "She ought to have different belts and bracelets and things of that kind. I suppose Cairo might not be the best place for getting some more expensive jewellery, would it, do you think? Yolande ought to have more jewellery. She is a woman now. Her school-girl trinkets were all very well; but now she is a woman she must have some proper jewellery!"

"If I were Yolande," said Mrs. Graham, demurely, "and if I had a very generous papa, I think I know what I should do."

"What, then?" said he, with his eyes brightening; for to give something to Yolande likely to please her was one of the gladnesses of his life—perhaps even the chief.

"I would take him to a shop in Cairo—Abderahman, was it?—and I would ask him just to look again at that wonderful piece of Syrian embroidery!"

"I remember," said he, quickly. "I remember quite well. Of course she shall have it! I had no idea she cared for it."

"Do you think any living woman could look at it without coveting it with her whole soul? But she was not likely to say that to you. It was horribly expensive—I forgot how much."

"She shall have it," he said, briefly.

"It would make the loveliest opera-cloak," she suggested.

"An opera-cloak?" he repeated, with a sudden change of manner.

"It would be perfectly gorgeous," she said.

"Oh, but I don't think she will want an opera-cloak," said he, coldly. "It would be a pity. It would be throwing it away."

"Are you never going to take her to the theatre, then?" said Mrs. Graham, with a stare.

"I hope Yolande will not live much in cities," said he, somewhat hastily, and evidently wishing to get rid of the subject. "She has lived always in the country—look at the health of her cheeks. I hope she will never live in a city; she will live a far quieter and happier life in the country; and she will do very well without theatres or anything of the kind."

Then he seemed to think he had been unnecessarily harsh in his refusal; and so he said, in a lighter way—

"No, no; I have my own plans, Mrs. Graham. I want to induce a very estimable lady to persuade that girl of mine into buying a lot of things that are necessary for her now that she is a young woman. And I want a bribe for the purpose; and I have discovered that she has a fancy for a piece of Syrian needlework. Very well—now, I am going to have my own way, and there is no use protesting—you are going to take that piece of embroidery home with you; and you will make something of it at Inverstroy; and perhaps Yolande and I will pay you a visit some day—if it is not too far to drive from Allt-nam-ba—and then we shall see how a bit of Cairo looks in Inverness-shire."

They could not pursue the subject further; for they now found themselves on the landing-stage by the side of the river:

and there was a fearful shouting and yelling over the unloading of the luggage from the camels' backs. But from this Babel of confusion there was an easy escape. Among all the trading vessels moored by the river's bank, there was but one dahabeeah (the tourist season being long over); and they made no doubt that this gaily coloured thing—looking like a huge state barge, but with long yards sweeping up to the sky both at the bow and astern—was the vessel which the Governor of Merhadj had sent for them. They eyed it, every feature of it, curiously—the rows of the cabin windows with their sun-blinds of a most vivid green; the vast awning on the upper deck; the enormous yellow dragon at the prow; and everywhere a blaze of gaudy colours, blue and white. And while they were thus examining it, a tall and grave person, in a white turban and garment of sombre black, who proved to be the captain, came ashore; and, after a word or two in Arabic with Ahmed, came up to Colonel Graham, and respectfully presented him with a letter.

"Hello," said he, "this is from young Ismat. Rather queer English. He is in 'an abyss of despair.' Father gone into the interior—important meeting with some Sheiks—despairs he must remain in Merhadj—hopes to see us when we come up—hopes we shall find the dahabeeah comfortable—has heard of Ahmed—very good man—hopes we bring good news from Cairo—if we are at all afraid, his father will give us a guard of soldiers—what the mischief does he mean? Come on, Polly; let's go and take possession."

And indeed it was with great delight that they got away from the noise and bustle, the heat and dust, of the outer world into the spacious and cool interior of this barge; and great was their curiosity in exploring cabin after cabin, and finding each one more like a little French boudoir—in a cheapish kind of style—than anything else. There was nothing at all Eastern about the fittings or decoration of this dahabeeah, except a green and scarlet rug here and there; the saloons and state-rooms were all of white and gold, with flimsy French-looking mirrors, and French-looking little curtains, and aniline-dyed table-covers and sofa-cushions. But everything was very clean and bright and cool; and the circular open space at the stern was a veritable Belvedere, from which, sitting in the shade, they could gaze abroad on the wide yellow-green waters of the Nile, and on the picturesque scenes along the banks; and when, in due course, breakfast was brought them—an interminable meal, with three or four kinds of wine on the table—they forgot that the *menu* and the dishes were French, when their attendant was an Albanian-looking person in embroidered cap and baggy breeches of yellow silk, and when they heard, outside, the hoarse chorus of a Nubian crew labouring at the long oars of one of the trading boats.

Then they went away to their respective cabins to see about the unpacking of their luggage; and at the same time the Reis Mustapha and his swarthy crew began to unfurl the vast breadth of sail on the forward yard, for the north wind was now blowing steady and fair. And then, by-and-by, when the members of the party assembled again—on the upper deck, under the wide awning—they found that they were out in the shallow lake-like waters of the Nile, the mighty sail in front of them belling out and straining at the sheets, and a rippling sound at the prow making a soft and monotonous music. And there were the well-known and monotonous features of the famous river: the brown mud-walled villages; the dark green palms with their branches slowly moving in the breeze; the arid wastes of sand; the tall jet-black figures of the Arabs marching along with stately stride; now and again the glimpse of a minaret telling of some town or village further inland; a group of fellahs, driving before them their horses, donkeys, and camels; a drove of buffalo brought down to water themselves—nothing visible of each of them but a shining back, a snout, and a pair of horns busy with the flies; goats sheltering themselves in the shadow of the sand-banks from the heat of the noonday sun; unknown birds floating afar on the surface of the river or stalking unconcernedly along the yellow shoals; and over all this abundant and curious life the pale distant heat-obscured turquoise blue of the African sky, so different from the deep and keen and quivering blue of the storm-washed atmospheres of the north.

"Well, now, Miss Yolande," said Colonel Graham, lying back in the cane-bottomed easy-chair, and carefully regarding the ash of his cigar, "what do you think of Ahmed's arrangements? Are they satisfactory? Does the turmoil of Nile travel fatigue you; do the hardships oppress you? Of course, you cannot expect to penetrate the deserts of Africa without suffering privations. I hope the meagre fare will not make a skeleton of you. The rude accommodation of these cabins—"

"Oh, I think everything is delightful," said she, "and this cool wind is delicious."

But then she fixed her eyes on him solemnly.

"I wished to ask a question, however, Colonel Graham. Did you hear a shriek? No? Well, this is the question: I found a cockroach in one of the drawers as big as—as—well, I thought it was an alligator out of the river—you did not hear Jane shriek?—and I would like to know if all the beasts are similar in proportion?"

"My dear child!" broke in Mrs. Graham. "Thank goodness you know nothing about it—you never were in India. Here you haven't to twitch off the bed-clothes before going to bed to make sure that there isn't a snake waiting for you. Why, what is there here? Nothing. The heat is bad; but it is dry: it does not sap the life out of you like the Indian heat. The flies worry; but they are not nearly so bad if you don't lose your temper. The mosquitoes are pretty considerable, I admit; but you have your Levinge!"

"Do you think I was complaining?" exclaimed Yolande.

"Complaining?—as we are now!"

"No, it was Jim, I dare say," said the other, most gratuitously. "Men always do complain, because they have so little to complain about. But it would take an A 1 complainer to find anything wrong with a day like this, or with such a pleasant setting-out; and I do hope, Jim, you will be civil for once, and let that young fellow and his father know how much we are obliged to them for the loan of the boat. They expect it, those Eastern people. They are not all grumpy, like Englishmen and Scotchmen. I do hope you'll be polite to him."

"All right," said her husband, with his lazy good-nature, "I'll Bismillah him within an inch of his life."

So the calm and shining and dream-like day went pleasantly by, the slowly-moving panorama around them constantly offering objects of new interest. In the afternoon they passed some ranges of bare and arid limestone hills; and on the face of them—now catching a faint pink or lilac glow from the westering sun—they could make out the entrances of ancient tombs, placed high above all possible inundations. It was not far south of this portion of the river that the Reis resolved to come to an anchor; for the sunset (which was somewhat chromo-lithographic in character, like most of the atmospheric effects in Egypt) was of brief duration; and the twilight was even briefer; so that night, with all her stars, was upon them ere they had begun to think of preparing for dinner.

That was a pleasant enough meal, too, in the cheerful little

saloon, the spurious colours of which were in a measure subdued by the yellow radiance of the swinging-lamp. The two women had put on their lightest and coolest and brightest costumes; and now, for the first time, perhaps, they recognised how completely the little group of them was shut off from the world. On board ship they had plenty of neighbours; in hotels they sat at the *table-d'hôte*; but here they were really a family party; and Colonel Graham, in addressing Yolande, dropped the "Miss" quite naturally, and it seemed as though these people had known each other all their lives through, and that they had come away for their holiday-trip, and were to be together until they returned again together to their proper home in the Highlands. The Grahams, indeed, talked as if they had already annexed and adopted Yolande.

After dinner they adjourned to the upper deck, for the sake of coolness; and there coffee was brought them; and the women-folk lay idly in their rocking-chairs and used their fans; and the men lit their cigars. There was plenty of light; for two large swinging-lamps had been hung from the iron bars; and these threw a reddish-golden glow on the canvas of the awning and on the deck. But one had only to step to the side of the vessel, and look out from this yellow glare, to find all around the darkness and the silence of the desert, and overhead the solemn heavens with their multitude of throbbing stars. The Nile could scarcely be heard, as it ran swiftly and noiselessly and unseen beneath.

By-and-by, the Master of Lynn, who had been leaning on the railing, and looking out into the clear, dark night, came back, and said to Yolande—

"Miss Winterbourne, I wish you would come and look at this constellation. I think it is the Southern Cross. Do you know it? I think this must be the Southern Cross."

She instantly rose and followed him to the side of the deck, where they were at some little distance from the others. They talked about the constellation; but could make nothing of it. Of course, what he had asked her to come there for was to fulfil his resolve of the night before—to hint to her that, if the charm of home had such great attractions for her, there was one home he knew that would be glad to welcome her and cherish her, now and throughout all her life. But some compunction seized him—some sudden qualm of conscience. The doubt occurred to him as to whether it was quite fair. It was like trying to steal away the affections of the girl; and she the only daughter and companion of this solitary man. Ought he not to speak to her father first; and get to know what his plans were; and so be able to approach her in a franker way? Perhaps he might be able to gain Mr. Winterbourne's approval, and thus be thrice armed?

Yolande's father, who had regarded these two as they stood there by the rail, looking out into the starlit night, watched them as they came back again; and he looked at the girl with a strange and wistful look. Had she said "Yes" already? Was she going away from him? But there was no sign of any emotion on the fair young face—neither alarm, nor concealment, nor maiden hesitation, nor anything of the sort. Quite frankly and naturally she came over to her father's chair, sate down beside him on the deck, and put her hand on his knee.

"I wish I knew a little more about the stars," she said.

## CHAPTER XII.

### A CONSPIRACY.

"I think I am doing what is right," the Master of Lynn said to his sister, of whom, in his perplexity, he was driven to take counsel.

They had once more resumed their idle, uneventful, dream-like voyage up the broad river; and the dahabeeah was large, and had many quiet corners for confidential conversations. Moreover, the monotony of the scene around them left them ample leisure. Their attention was seldom called away by any striking feature or incident; and never at all by any atmospheric phenomena. They had grown accustomed to the level plains of yellow sand, the distant low hills quivering in the heat, the wide, yellow-green waters ruffled by the northerly breeze, and the palms, and the mud villages, and the groups of swarthy Arabs or Nubiens lazily driving down the sheep and camel and buffalo to the banks of the stream. The pulse of the world beats slowly there.

"Yes, I think you are doing what is right—though not what is usual, perhaps," said his sister, regarding him.

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, well," she said, with a smile, "no doubt it is quite correct to ask the papa's permission first; it is quite according to rule and etiquette; but generally, I should think, some understanding exists!"

"But I am afraid to startle her," he said, quickly. "Besides, there might be someone else; and I would rather get to know that from her father."

"There is no one else," said pretty Mrs. Graham, sipping her tumbler of cold tea. "What is more, you are acting with greater prudence than I could have given you credit for. But I suppose you don't know; you don't understand."

"What's the conundrum now?" he asked, bluntly.

"Yolande and I have had some talk together," she said; and she regarded him with an air of superior sagacity. "I happen to know what she thinks; and you are acting very prudently in going to her father first. She has been educated in France."

"What do you mean? Why don't you speak out?" he said, irritated by these women's ways of mystery.

"Is there any need? She has been educated in France; and she knows what her duty is. She will marry anyone her father approves of. It is for him to arrange it. But there is something further in her case. Yolande is haunted by the fear that she is a burden and drag on her father—that she is taking him away from public life. And I think she is right. Why should he be here just now, for example? It is all very well for Jim and me to take a holiday; but for a member of the House of Commons to be continually leaving England to travel about as he and Yolande do—I don't understand it. It is absurd. Very well; if she once imagines that her father would like to see her married, so that he might attend to his own affairs, the way is clear. And it would be a very good thing. I like the girl. She sticks up for her own; whoever she marries won't have to blow his own trumpet. It would be a very good thing, in many ways. I was saying to Jim only the other day, that you might buy back Corrievreak."

"Do you think I want to marry her for her money?" said he.

"Well, no. But she has money—or will have it. I dare say, now, if *Shena Ván*!"

"Leave Miss Stewart alone," said he, somewhat hotly.

She laughed.

"Poor girl! It wasn't her fault that she was born in a Scotch manse instead of being the daughter of a member of the House of Commons. But I think *Shena Ván*, with all her pretty eyes, had a bit of a temper, you know, Archie!"

"Leave her alone, will you?" he said, roughly. "You have done her enough mischief."

"I?" said Mrs. Graham, with a stare.

"Well, never mind. That is done with. Why don't you have a turn at Miss Winterbourne? You and she appear to be great friends; and women can always say spiteful things about their nearest friends. Haven't you some nice things to say about her, too?"

"Wait till she is your wife, Archie; and then I will find out all manner of things against her. You have no idea how sharp a sister-in-law's eyes are."

However, this prospect had the immediate effect of removing his wrath; he grew quite friendly and confidential again, and finally announced his resolve to speak to Mr. Winterbourne that very day.

"If the thing is impossible, it will be better to learn it from him. If I were to ask Yolande herself, and if she said no, look how awkward that would be for the rest of this trip. I'd have to go. No; I'll have everything fair and above board; and then no one can complain, whatever happens."

And yet the long, pleasant, idling day had passed before he had screwed up his courage to make the plunge. They had come to an anchor for the night; the sun was sinking far away in the west; along the low-lying eastern hills there was a flush of the pale ethereal pink. The women folk had disappeared to dress for dinner; Colonel Graham was at the stern of the dahabeeah, fishing; Mr. Winterbourne and he were alone on the upper deck; clearly it was an opportunity not to be missed. Nor, indeed, was there any difficulty, once the subject was mentioned. Yolande's father seemed inclined to meet the younger man half way, though there was more of resignation than of gladness in the way he spoke.

"Of course, everything depends on herself," he said, at length. "She must be guided by her own wishes!"

"Oh, yes, certainly, certainly," said the younger man with eagerness. "I would not let any consideration interfere with her perfect freedom of choice. That is not to be thought of!"

Mr. Winterbourne was scarcely heeding him; his thoughts were far away; and, when he spoke, it was to interrupt—a rudeness of which he was never consciously guilty.

"Yes, I should like to see Yolande settled in life," he said, absently. "There is no saying what might happen to me. Once or twice I have fancied my heart was affected—but I would not have her imagine such a thing, remember; you must never mention it!"

"Oh, certainly not!"

"Very slight surprises are enough to give me pretty bad palpitation," he continued, "and although it may be nothing serious, still—if Yolande were made quite happy and secure, my mind would be more at rest. I don't say much about her, though I might. If you win her affection, you are not likely to lose it; she is stanch. And she has courage. If trouble should come to her or hers, she will not be the one to flinch."

"But why should you anticipate trouble?" said the Master of Lynn, who was very much excited and joyous, and almost eager to go away and ask Yolande at once. "I can see nothing but a pleasant and happy life for her. Of course, sickness may come to anyone; but it is less likely to fall on her than anyone I know. Why, to look at her!"

"She ought always to live in the country," said Mr. Winterbourne, quickly, and he glanced at his companion in an inquiring sort of way. "I hope she will never live in a town—the peace and quiet of the country are what I should wish for her always. She does not care for society. Her own small circle is enough for her; that is where she is best seen; it is there you get to know her—and—and to love her. Well, perhaps I shouldn't talk about her. She and I have been pretty close companions. It will seem strange to me, at first, that she should belong to someone else; but—but it is right; it is in the natural course of things. I shall be content if I know that she is being treated with kindness and affection—and with a little consideration for her youth. Perhaps she will make mistakes, as a young wife; but she is willing to do her best—and—and she is grateful—for a little consideration!"

It was scarcely an appeal. He was describing Yolande as he had known her. He was thinking of all those bygone years.

But at this moment they were startled by the report of a gun; and that was followed by another and another.

"What the mischief is that?" called out Colonel Graham, as he hurried forward to the bow; for, indeed, the air was full of ominous rumours just at that time; and even a general massacre of the Europeans in Egypt had been talked of as a possibility.

It appeared, however, that this crowd of people who now emerged from a belt of palms, and came down to the river's edge to some boats there, was only a wedding party; and Ahmed, who had been ashore with the *chef*, explained that these were the friends of the bride, escorting her thus far, while the husband to be (the wedding ceremony was to take place in the evening) had sent camels to meet her, which were waiting for her on the other side of the Nile. And of course Mrs. Graham and Yolande were instantly called for, and came up in time to see the little veiled woman, with much conscious dignity, take her place in one of the boats, while her friends proceeded to put into the other boats the bales of carpets and the eight or ten donkeys which formed her marriage portion. Then, away on the other side, they saw two camels make their appearance, the first of them with a big tent on its back, surmounted by three tall hearse-like plumes; and Ahmed, with much queer English, managed to explain that these plumes were the projecting tops of the three palms of which the tent was composed; and that the tent was sent by the bridegroom to receive his bride, while the other camel was to carry her household plenishing.

"It is obvious he hasn't sent a camel to fetch his mother-in-law," said Colonel Graham; but the solemn-faced Ahmed did not understand what was meant, and took refuge in a surreptitious cigarette.

Then they saw the boats being slowly rowed across the great stream; and the donkeys and bales were landed; and the bride disappeared into the tent; and presently the procession was on its way again, until the gathering dusk and the inequalities of the desert hid bride and friends and all from view.

"It is a wide river," said Mr. Winterbourne, absently, looking at the flowing waters, "to lie between the old home and the new, between the old life and the new. But it is the way of the world. She may be quite as happy as a wife as she was as a girl."

"I don't see why she shouldn't be a great deal happier," said Mrs. Graham, cheerfully. "I am. I mean, I should be, if Jim weren't so impatient with Baby. Come away, Yolande dear; I have found a piece of blue ribbon, and I am going to make a snood for your hair."

At dinner it was very clear to Mrs. Graham that her brother had so far met with no hindrance to his suit; for he was unusually vivacious, and most obviously attentive and respectful to Yolande. He was delighted with Egypt, and with this placid and idle life, and with the general resolve to abstain from sight-seeing ("there are plenty of British Museums everywhere, when you want to be bored," he said, somewhat incorrectly); but he was chiefly busy with anticipations of the Highlands, and of the circumstances under

which this same little party would reassemble there. He volunteered to go over from Lynn to Allt-nam-ba whenever Mr. Winterbourne wanted a rifle for one of the passes; nay, he said he knew the woods well, and would be glad to serve as an extra beater at any time. And when Mr. Winterbourne and Miss Yolande went to Inverstrey, he meant to beg his brother-in-law for an invitation. Of course they would be going up the hill—that is, Mr. Winterbourne and Colonel Graham—and they would want all the keepers and gillies they could get; and what, in that case, was to become of Miss Yolande's salmon-fishing if he were not there to help? And Yolande regarded him with pleased and grateful eyes. It was so clear that he wished to be kind to her.

After dinner they found that the Arab sailors were having a little concert among themselves, and they stood for a while to listen. The grave-faced performers, with their flowing robes and heavily-turbaned heads, looking picturesquely enough in the light of the swinging lamp, were squatted in a circle in the forward part of the dahabieah, one of them possessed of a tambourine, another strumming on two small tom-toms; and to the time thus beat each singer would contribute a piece of shrill, high, melancholy recitative, while the others accompanied him with a heavy monotonous bass chorus. The Master of Lynn touched his sister on the arm; and she drew back from the little group without her absence being noticed. The two of them passed through the saloon, along the corridor between the cabins, and out into what they called the Belvedere. Here there was nothing visible but the shining starlit heavens and the great broad dusky stream.

"Well?" she said.

"So far it is all right," he said, in a low voice, but with considerable excitement. "Oh, you can't imagine how sensible and reasonable he is about it—and so friendly, too. He told me exactly how he was situated. He would like to see her married and comfortably settled; and he just as good as intimated that he hoped she would say yes, although, of course, he said he would have everything left to her own wishes. There is another reason, too—which I cannot tell you about; but I can see plainly that his mind would be much more at ease if this thing were to come off. I am sure of it. Of course, he spoke in rather a sad way; anyone can understand that; but everyone has to consider what will be best in the end. And now, don't you see, Polly—now that I have got on so far, I am beginning to feel a bit shaky. If it had been stopped at the beginning, well and good; but now I don't want to spoil my chance by making a mistake. And my nerves are not what they ought to be—hanged if they are; one gets no exercise in this dawdling kind of life; and you don't feel fit!"

"I know what you're driving at, Archie," said his sister, with a little laugh. "You want encouragement. Poor thing! Are you so very nervous? Is she so terrible?"

"Oh, but you don't understand," said he. "You don't see what a chance I have got. Of course, a woman does not covet a prize like that; and you don't understand why I should feel nervous. But—but, you know, if she were suddenly startled, she might say no, plump and decisive. There would be an end. Whereas, if the idea were suggested to her by someone else"—

"That's me," said his sister, plainly. "You want me to speak to her. But don't you think, my dear Master, that the idea has already occurred to her, and been suggested by yourself? I should have thought your attentions were obvious enough."

"You ought to know, Polly," said he.

"Well, they were obvious enough to me."

"But she is strange," said he, doubtfully. "She seems to think it natural that people should be friendly with her; and with people she knows she has very little reserve. But I have watched her. I have watched her manner with Graham; she is quite as friendly with him as she is with me. Of the two, I would say she was more friendly with him; she talks to him as if she had known him all her life."

"My dear Master, that is her cunning," said his sister, coolly. "They're all like that. They pretend to prefer married men; but they are watching the unmarried ones all the same. Wait till you speak."

He was silent for a second or two; and, fortunately, the Arabic improvisation going on forward seemed interminable. He passed the fingers of one hand over the open palm of the other; and regarded them pensively.

"If the biggest stag in Glendyerg was within eighty yards of me just now, I'd back its life against my rifle. I don't know what to do, Polly."

"There is only the one thing to do," said his practical sister.

"I am afraid of that plump and final no. I can't face it."

Why?"

"And you want me to go and make her a proposal of marriage on your account? I wonder what she would think of you!" said pretty Mrs. Graham, scornfully.

"I don't want anything of the kind," said he. "You don't understand. Where are your brains, Polly?—they're generally sharp enough. I want you to make her familiar with the idea. I don't want to have her startled and frightened. Don't you see, there are a whole lot of things that a third person could talk about. You could tell her, for example, that travelling by ourselves like this shows you what people are. You see what they are, and know them. It isn't the chance acquaintance of ball-rooms and drawing-rooms. And she doesn't look on us as acquaintances at all; we are all old friends now—and rightly, too. There are whole heaps of things, like that, don't you see, Polly, that you might say to her, so that she wouldn't be frightened and startled?"

"And what am I to have for my share in this conspiracy?"

"Why, the prettiest sister-in-law you could wish for!" he said. "Oh, I know you. You can say sharp things; but I can see you are very fond of her; and I know you would be very proud of her if you were to take her to the Northern Meeting at Inverness. What's more; I'd back you two, for good looks, against any two women at the Ball; and they get up a finer show there than anywhere else I know. She would just suit you, Polly—dark and fair together, of course; and I know she thinks you dress awfully well; and she would take your advice."

This final touch proved effectual; even the shrewd young married woman succumbed.

"Well, I will try to find out what she thinks about it," she said. "Of course, it is on the distinct understanding that her father approves?"

"Oh, most decidedly. He told me so in the plainest terms."

"For that is the short and the long of the whole matter. Very well, I will speak to her. I will do my best for you, Archie, you may depend. For sooner or later you would be making a fool of yourself with someone; and this girl is really very nice, and ladylike; and I don't think you are likely to do better, in other respects. I suppose they have gone up above for coffee; shall we go?"

That same night Mrs. Graham announced the news to her husband, in the privacy of their cabin.

"I think it is all plain sailing now with Archie," she said. "He has spoken to Mr. Winterbourne about Yolande; and Mr. Winterbourne has given his consent."

"The deuce he has!"

"Why should 'nt he?" she retorted with some sharpness.

"Oh, I dare say it's all right," rejoined the lazy soldier, as he began to arrange the occult mechanism of his Levinge. "Rather a brief acquaintance, aint it?"

"Why, certainly not. Archie was talking about that very thing. This constant companionship is worth years of acquaintanceship, and I don't see why they should not thoroughly understand and appreciate each other by now. Archie does, any way. And each has just what the other wants; she has money; and he will succeed to the title. I think it will be a very good match."

"Oh, I think so too," her husband said, good-naturedly. "She seems fond of him. And if he treated her with a little less courtesy, I dare say she would treat him with a little more frankness; she is a humorous young party at times. But that will all come right. I don't quite see why it shouldn't be quite plain sailing, as you say. His Lordship will kick up dust and thunder about Winterbourne's politics; but the buying back of Corriebreak will bring him round. Good-night."

Suddenly she uttered a shrill scream.

"Oh, Jim—a cockroach!"

"Very well; it isn't a kangaroo, is it?" said he, sulkily.

"Besides, my revolver isn't loaded."

"Such a beast!—such a monster!"

"Why don't you get into your hammock, then, instead of sitting there?"

"I'm going directly," she said; for indeed her dread of these huge insects was such that they had had to rig up a hammock for her in her cabin. "But, Jim, I want to ask you about something that has been puzzling me a good deal. Didn't you say that the Winterbournes were a comparatively old family, up in the north of England there?"

"I believe so—I've heard so," her husband said, sleepily.

"Then why should Mr. Winterbourne want me to buy jewellery for Yolande?"

"Because she hasn't got any; or hasn't got enough, I suppose. Don't see it's any of my business."

"But where is the family jewellery?"

"How can I tell? He may be a younger son—rather think he is. What does it matter to you? You'll like the spending of the money well enough."

"But how should the girl come to have no jewellery at all? Where is her mother's? And her mother's mother's?"

"Oh, how can I tell! All I know is, she'll soon have plenty if Winterbourne allows you to go carousing up and down Bond-street."

"Well, it is strange, you know," said pretty Mrs. Graham, as she placidly examined the fastenings of her hammock. "I don't understand it; but it is one of those things that one can't well ask about. I never knew a girl, at her age, in her position in life, who hadn't plenty of jewellery—family rings and things of that sort. What an odd thing it would be if an engagement-ring were to be the first; and in that case I do hope Archie will buy a nice one when he is about it! But it is very strange, you know, Jim."

(To be continued.)

#### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

A superb folio volume, printed and published by Messrs. Sutton Sharpe and Co., of Queen Victoria-street, London, commands public interest on several grounds, besides the external beauty of its appearance, of the paper and typography, of the wood engravings and coloured illustrations, and of the binding, which is in vellum exquisitely decorated with crimson and gilding in a pattern of rare elegance. For it contains the last of Mr. G. E. Street's contributions to architectural literature, a descriptive account, written by himself just before his death, of the Restoration of that noble Protestant Cathedral in Dublin, which was effected, some years ago, by the munificence of Mr. Henry Roe, at the sole private cost of that gentleman, and which has become a symbol of the reviving fortunes of the disestablished Irish Protestant Episcopal Church. This magnificent work cannot fail to be regarded with great interest by Englishmen, who value the many grand Cathedrals, Minsters, and venerable old parish Churches of their own country, and who rightly esteem the great services of the late Mr. Street, both as a practical architect and as a learned investigator of the principles of Gothic architecture, in furthering a return to a just standard of taste and science in that department of his art. We have therefore readily availed ourselves of the publishers' permission to give two Engravings selected from the book, and will here indicate its contents, which are very well worthy of a deliberate perusal. It is furnished with an eloquent Introduction, written by Sir Theodore Martin, in the form of a dedicatory letter to Mr. Henry Roe, whose portrait is given as a frontispiece to the volume; there are two other portraits, likewise finely engraved on steel, those of the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. R. C. Trench, who is also Dean of Christ Church Cathedral. The next portion of the book is an historical Memoir, written by the Rev. Edward Seymour, Precentor of this Cathedral, relating its foundation by the Danes, in the eleventh century, as the Priory of the Holy Trinity; the erection of the Gothic edifice in the thirteenth century, and the succession of its Priors till the era of the Reformation, when it was converted by Henry VIII. into a Cathedral with Deans, Canons, and Prebendaries, instead of a monastic institution. Under the Plantagenet reigns, from the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland in the time of Henry II., this Church seems to have belonged peculiarly to the English ruling class, as it had previously belonged to the Danes, who held possession of Dublin about three hundred years. St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the other hand, was more affected by the native Celtic inhabitants; and the ecclesiastical rivalry was probably sometimes aggravated by a feeling of hostility between the conquering and the subject nation. Both Cathedrals, as a matter of course, were subsequently appropriated, like everything else in Ireland, by the Established Protestant Church, which has now been deprived of its political privileges, and of a portion of its revenues, but has retained the sacred buildings. Mr. Street, who had been consulted as an architect by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church two or three years before, was happily enabled, in 1871, by the splendid liberality of Mr. Henry Roe, to undertake his great task of rebuilding—for this was, to some extent, what had to be done—an ancient edifice which had partly fallen into ruin, propped up or covered with the meanest possible makeshifts, and had been so degraded and disguised, for three centuries past, that its original design was not easily understood. The true ground-plan, in fact, was made out by Mr. Street from a careful study of the crypt, since the choir above had been distorted in rebuilding, and the south nave aisle, with much else, had been destroyed by a fall of the roof in 1562. Mr. Street's description of the disordered condition in which he found the Cathedral, and of the measures which he adopted for its re-edification, will be read with much interest. It is preceded by some instructive comments upon the general character and the original plan of such ecclesiastical structures: and there is much truth and force in his remarks upon the proper form and dimensions of

the choir, which ought not, in his judgment, to be of extreme length or depth, and should never have been divided by a screen from the nave and transepts, but the whole should be so arranged as to be conveniently used together, by the clergy and the full congregation assembled for religious worship. In the rebuilding of this Cathedral Mr. Street had an opportunity, to some extent, of carrying his theory into effect, and thus producing an edifice which is uncommonly well adapted both to choral services and to preaching for the benefit of large numbers of people. Christ Church Cathedral is still the Chapel Royal of the Irish metropolis, officially attended by the Lord Lieutenant and the Viceregal Court; and the newly-built Synod House, on the site of St. Michael's Church, connected with the Cathedral by a stately covered bridge at the south-west angle, is devoted to the meetings of the General Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland. It is very satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the just and righteous political act of Disestablishment in 1869, the dignity of that Church is well supported, and its efficiency has been rather increased than lessened by the change.

#### ST. RAPHAEL, NEAR CANNES.

The rapidly increasing movement of travellers seeking health and sunshine on the coasts of the Mediterranean has necessitated the creation of several new winter stations. Not that those which already enjoyed a well-merited approbation, such as Nice, Cannes, Mentone, and Hyères, had diminished in importance. On the contrary, their population was augmented each winter in large proportions; but for many visitors who would avoid the noise and bustle of towns, seeking quiet and repose, fresh places of resort had become necessary. In the first rank of those which have been recently created, and have rapidly come into great fashion with English visitors, is to be mentioned St. Raphael, which some ten years since was only a little village of fishermen. The celebrated French author and writer, Alphonse Karr, transported thither from Nice all his choice botanical productions, and, as a testimony of his taste for seclusion, gave to his residence the name of the Maison Close, or the Shut-up House. A large number of artists first, and then the multitude of tourists, followed his example in going to St. Raphael. The place is now completely transformed, thanks to the initiative of its public-spirited Mayor, M. Félix Martin, Engineer-in-Chief of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, and who was recently nominated Commissaire-Général of the International Exhibition which is to be opened at Nice. In the recent improvements of St. Raphael, boulevards have been constructed and opened; thorough underground drainage and good sewage arrangements have been established, on the best hygienic systems; running streams of water, of great purity, have been brought into the place, which was lately a mere village, but has now become a town, and which, with its environs, is even lighted by electricity. It is but three years since St. Raphael had no hotel; to-day it possesses five, among which are the Grand Hotel, the Grand Hôtel des Bains, and the Hôtel Beau Rivage, establishments of first-class character. Several personages of distinction—such as Lord Salisbury and family, Sir Charles Dilke (the latter now on a visit to the hospitable Mayor), the eminent composer Charles Gounod, Dr. Guéneau de Mussy, Prince Poniatowski, and many others, English and French—have established their winter rendezvous at St. Raphael.

Independently of the advantages of its climate, the beauty of its hillsides, and the splendour of its vegetation, St. Raphael presents the advantage of offering a selection of promenades and excursions unequalled on the Mediterranean shore. Horse riding and driving in the forests of the Esterel, and excursions by steamers or sailing yachts in the Gulf, are here most enjoyable. There are different winter stations, as there are bathing stations, each one having its special medical importance. For instance, Hyères is recommended for persons suffering from acute chest affections, to whom the immediate neighbourhood of the sea is prohibited as being too exciting for the respiratory organs. In like manner, St. Raphael, with its tonic climate and bracing air, charged with the balsamic emanations of the forests which surround it, is naturally favourable to women and children, and to persons suffering from rheumatic and gouty affections. Valescure, situated near St. Raphael, is the type of a sheltered winter station, placed at a sufficient distance from the sea to secure its inhabitants from a too great exposure to the saline air, but, at the same time, without being entirely deprived of its influence. Here is a recently constructed Grand Hotel, which offers all the convenience and comfort desired. Meanwhile, on the other side, there is the marine station of Boulouris, which presents all the conditions sought for by invalids desiring the sea breezes.

If to these attractions we add that St. Raphael contains an Anglican Church, a casino, and a bathing establishment open all the year; that excellent music is publicly performed daily; that living is abundant and economical; that Valescure possesses an international school for young ladies, and Boulouris a school for young gentlemen, it will be understood that a perfect combination of natural and acquired advantages has favoured the efforts of those who have done so much for the improvement of one of the most charming places on the sunny Mediterranean shore.

A determined attempt was made early one morning last week to enter Lilac Cottage, Caterham Valley. The occupier was from home, but his daughter, Miss Maggie Page, from the bedroom-window fired a revolver at the would-be burglar. The man ran round to the back of the house, but his movements in every direction were covered by Miss Page, who made her appearance at the various windows revolver in hand. Two female companions of Miss Page who were in the house sounded a rattle and blew a whistle, but the house was in such a lonely spot that the man was able to make his escape long before any assistance arrived.

#### SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d.

Six months, 14s. Christmas Half-Year, 16s. 3d.

Three months, 7s. Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

ABROAD.

The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—

To Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Mozambique, Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, and Zanzibar, 41s. (on thin paper, 31s. 4d.)

To Madagascar (except St. Mary), 45s. (on thin paper, 36s. 4d.)

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

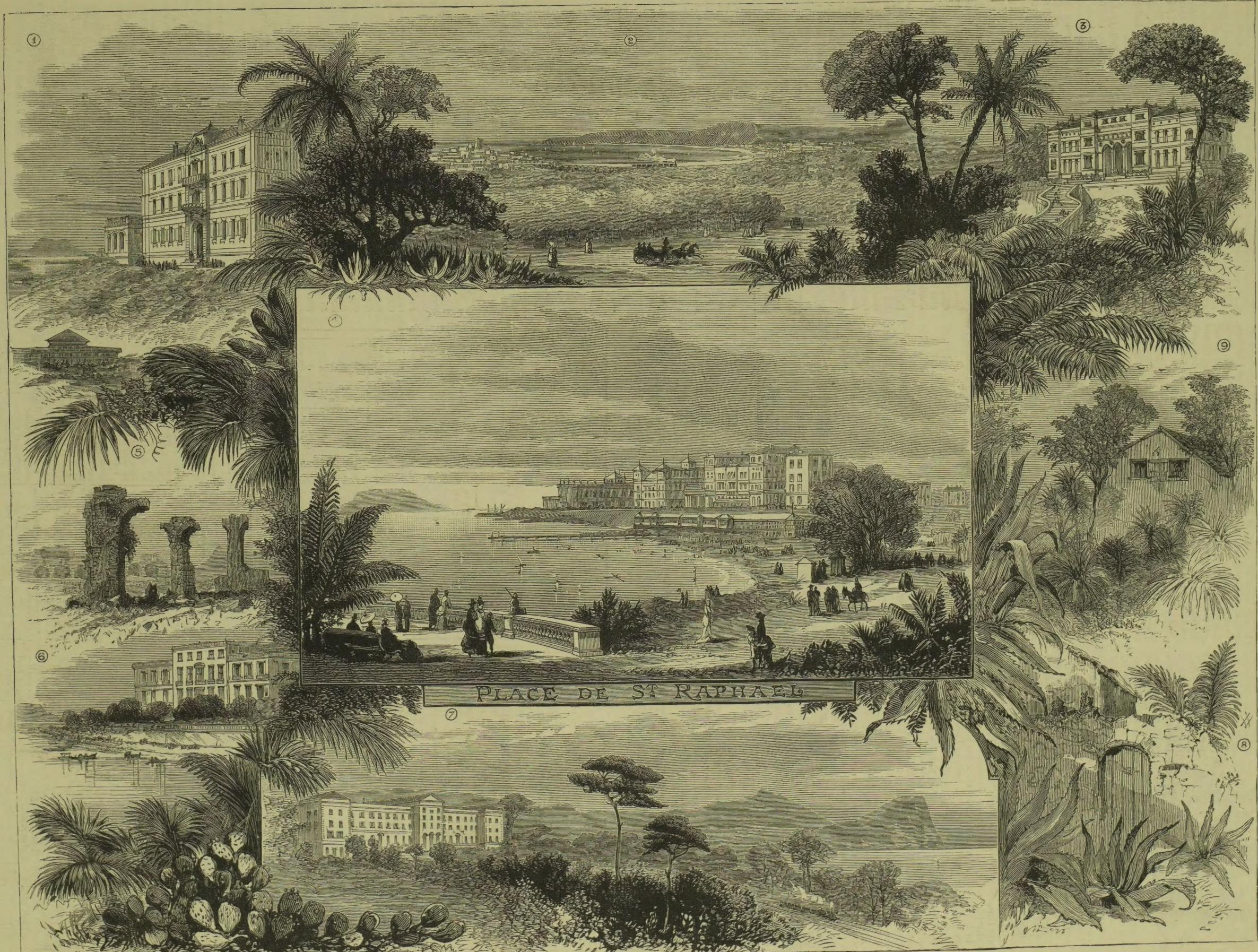
Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office,

198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed at the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.



SKETCHES AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA COFFEE HALL, WATERLOO-ROAD, SOUTH LONDON.



1. Grand Hotel of St. Raphael and Music Kiosque.  
2. Gulf of St. Raphael, seen from the Boulevard de Valescure.

3. Grand Hôtel de Valescure.  
4. Beach and Baths of St. Raphael.

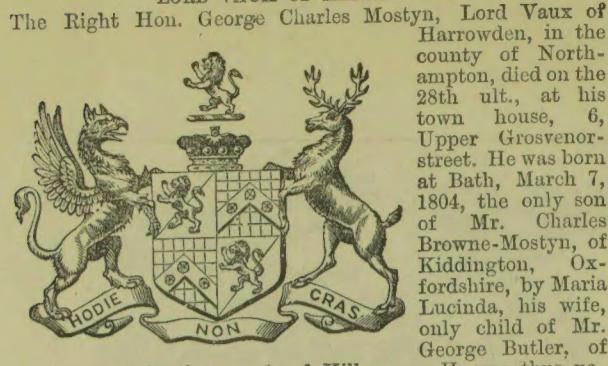
5. The Arena and Aqueduct (Roman Ruins).  
6. Hôtel Beau Rivage.

7. College of Boulouris, near St. Raphael.  
8 and 9. Residence of Alphonse Karr at St. Raphael.

SKETCHES OF ST. RAPHAEL, NEAR CANNES.

## OBITUARY.

## LORD VAUX OF HARROWDEN.



The Right Hon. George Charles Mostyn, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, in the county of Northampton, died on the 28th ult., at his town house, 6, Upper Grosvenor-street. He was born at Bath, March 7, 1804, the only son of Mr. Charles Browne-Mostyn, of Kiddington, Oxfordshire, by Maria Lucinda, his wife, only child of Mr. George Butler, of Ballyraggett, in the county of Kilkenny. He was thus paternally a scion of the Baronetrical family of Mostyn of Talacre, and through his mother, Maria Lucinda Butler, was lineally descended from William, third Lord Vaux of Harrowden. The Barony of Vaux, which originated in a Writ of Summons of the time of Henry VIII., fell into abeyance in 1662, at the death of Henry, fifth Lord, and so remained until the abeyance was terminated, in 1838, in favour of the nobleman whose death we record. His Lordship received his education at Oscott College, and was a magistrate for the counties of Surrey, Westmeath, and Mayo. He married, July 9, 1828, Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke, Berks, and had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, the late Hon. George Charles Mostyn, married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and died in 1879, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, Hubert George Charles, present Lord Vaux, born in 1860.

## GENERAL SIR R. ENGLAND.

General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., Colonel 41st Foot, died on the 19th ult., at St. Margaret's, Titchfield, aged ninety. He was son of Lieut.-General Richard England, of Lifford, Ennis, county Clare, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. James O'Brien. He was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1808, and served at Flushing in 1809, in Sicily in 1810, with the Army in Paris in 1815, and in the Kaffir and Afghan Wars of 1835 and 1842. In the Crimea he commanded the third division of infantry, and was at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. For these services he was twice thanked by Parliament, received medal and clasps, Medjidie (first class) the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was created successively K.H. in 1835, K.C.B. in 1842, and G.C.B. in 1855. He attained the rank of full General in 1863, and from 1854 to 1861 was Colonel of the 50th Foot. Sir Richard married, first, in 1814, Anne Maria (died 1839), daughter of Mr. John Anderson; and secondly, in 1844, Theodosia (died 1880), daughter of Mr. Richard Fountayne-Wilson.

## THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ANTRIM.

The Right Hon. Laura Cecilia, Dowager Countess of Antrim, died on the 26th ult., at her residence in Beaufort-gardens, aged seventy-four. She was the daughter of Thomas, fifth Earl of Macclesfield, by his second wife, Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. William Breton-Wolstenholme, of Holly Hill, Sussex; and was married, May 3, 1836, to Hugh Seymour, ninth Earl of Antrim, by whom she had an only child, Helen Laura, now widow of Rear-Admiral Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., of MacGregor, Perthshire. The Countess's husband was uncle of the present Earl of Antrim.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Dr. Suther, late Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, at his residence in Aberdeen, on the 23rd ult.

The Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, on the 29th ult., aged eighty-two.

Major-General William John Doveton, late of the Madras Army, recently, aged sixty-four. He took an active part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

Mr. Edmund Humphrey Woolrych, J.P., formerly Metropolitan Police Magistrate, Westminster, on the 28th ult., at Brighton. He was a descendant of an ancient Shropshire family.

The Hon. Caroline Boyle, for many years Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide, on the 23rd ult., elder daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.G.H. (third son of the seventh Earl of Cork).

The Rev. Hugh Bold, M.A., of Boughrood Castle, Radnorshire, J.P. and D.L., for full sixty years Rector of Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn, and latterly Chairman of the Brecknockshire Quarter Sessions, on the 24th ult., aged eighty-six.

Major-General Edgar Gibson Clark, Bengal Army, on the 26th ult., at Eastbourne, aged seventy-two. He entered the Army in 1847, served in India, including the Indian Mutiny, and became Major-General in 1881.

Mr. Gordon Whitbread, Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court, on the 29th ult., at 19, Upper Wimpole-street, aged sixty-eight. He was called to the Bar in 1840, and was appointed in 1870 Judge of the County Court, Clerkenwell, by Lord Hatherley, to whom he had been private secretary.

Major-General Ernle Kyre Money, late Colonel Royal (Bengal) Artillery, on the 21st ult., at Bromley, Kent, aged sixty-eight. He was the second son of Vice-Admiral Rowland Money, R.N., C.B. He entered the Army in 1831, and served in the Afghan War in 1842 and at the siege of Delhi.

Mr. Richard Cockle Lucas, a sculptor, at Chilworth, near Southampton, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-third year. Amongst his works are the statues of Dr. Isaac Watts, at West Park, Southampton; of Sir Richard Hoare, in Salisbury Cathedral; of Johnson, at Lichfield, &c. He had an annuity of £150 from the Civil List.

Major-General Robert Carey, C.B., son of the late Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H., C.B., on the 25th ult., aged sixty-one. He saw service in Candahar, Afghanistan, the Crimea, Australia, and New Zealand; had the Medjidie (fourth class) and the Turkish Medal, and was made C.B. for his services in the Maori War, 1860-1. He was also a Deputy Judge Advocate.

Colonel W. Assheton Cross, of Red Scar, near Preston, brother of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., on the 25th ult., aged sixty-four. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and Honorary Colonel of the Militia of that county. He married, Aug. 19, 1846, Katharine Matilda, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Winn, of Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, and had two sons and six daughters.

Mr. John Lloyd, of Gloster, King's County, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., at his seat near Roscrea, aged fifty. He succeeded by will in 1860 to the estates of Colonel Hardress Lloyd, of Gloster, sometime M.P. for King's County; married, Nov. 14, 1872, Susanna Frances Julia, second daughter of Mr. Bosborough Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, in the county of Wexford, and leaves issue.

Miss Mary Ann Williams, lately in Kentish Town. This lady was one of the earliest female wood engravers, and noted in her day as a clever practitioner of the art revived by Bewick. She was a sister of Samuel and Thomas Williams, both of them celebrated in their day as engravers. Samuel Williams was also a designer and one of the best wood engravers, who handed down the art from the time of Bewick to the present day.

The Rev. William Travis Sandys, M.A., domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, on the 21st ult. He was the fifth son of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite Hall and Tytup, county Lancaster, by Elizabeth, sister of the eighth and ninth Earls of Stair; and married Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Captain William Wootton Abney, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of Measham Hall, county Derby. The deceased was formerly Vicar of Beverley, and for the last twenty-six years Rector of Burton le Coggles, county Lincoln.

Ellen, Mrs. Fitzsimon, eldest daughter of the famous Daniel O'Connell, and widow of Mr. Christopher Fitzsimon, of Glencullen, in the county of Dublin, formerly M.P. for that county, recently, at Lee Park, Blackheath, Kent. Mrs. Fitzsimon inherited a share of the ability of her distinguished father. Her literary tastes were of a high order, and though she published little, that little evinced considerable skill as an authoress. At the time of her death she was engaged in collecting materials for a life of Daniel O'Connell.

Mrs. Bray, the well-known writer, recently, in the ninety-third year of her age. She was the daughter of Mr. John Kempe; in early life she devoted herself to painting; and in 1818 was married to an artist, Charles Stothard, R.A. He survived only three years, dying in 1821, and leaving a fine collection of original drawings for "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," which his widow left to the British Museum. Mrs. Stothard married, secondly, the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, Vicar of Tavistock, Devonshire, and was again left a widow in 1857. Her works are most varied and numerous.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J H B (Manchester).—We are greatly obliged by your courtesy. Games and reports very welcome.

F J N B (Coventry).—You can procure a "key" chess-board from Messrs. Jacques and Son, Hatton-garden.

A G (Gozzano).—Thanks for your letter. The problem shall be examined.

B H C (Hungerford).—Look at No. 2028 again. It cannot be solved by 1. R to K 8th.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from Leslie Lachlan and G W Mosley.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2025 received from S Subramania Tyre (Madras); of No. 2029 from J A B and Emile Frau; of No. 2030 from W F R (Swansea); of No. 231 from E M Windus, Berrow, and Shadforth.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2032 received from H B, Dr F St, C S Wood, Gyp, Julia Short, Woodward and Venus (Arundel), W Hittler, E E H, Joseph Ainsworth, T E Thomson, R L Southwell, L Zuckerbacher (Vienna), Alphonse Harper, Alfred Robinson, A W Scrutton, A Gaillard, L Greenaway (Cant), New Forest, L Wyman, W M D, E Casella (Paris), R H Brooks, D W Nevis, D W Kell, J P Sturz, Schuback, H Blacklock, E. M. O'Halloran, Donald Mackay, Brandreth, A H Street, Shadforth, H K Andry, R T Kemp, A H Mann, G T Salisbury, Benjamin George, C S Cox, J R (Edinburgh), Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, R H N B, C P M, F M Windus, S Butler, J G Astree, H Reeve, W Biddle, G Seymour, W Scott, Harry Sprungthorpe, F Ferris, Emile Frau, S W Mann, Irene (Brussels), E L Hopkins, and L Falcon (Antwerp).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2031.

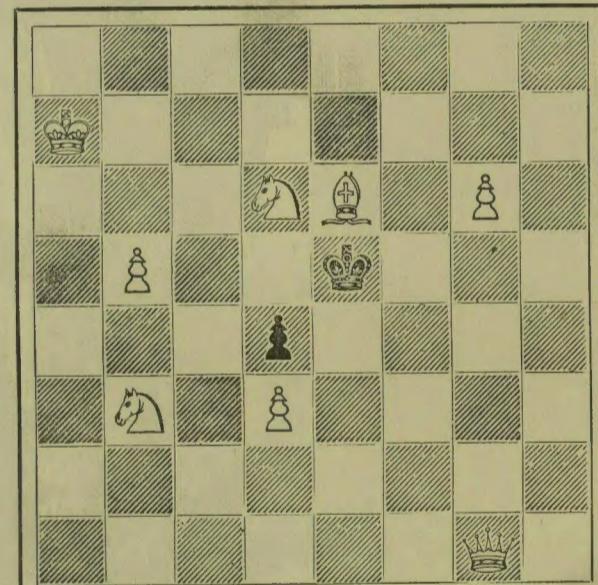
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt (R 3rd) to Kt 5th	P takes Kt*	3. P to Q 4th (ch) P takes P	4. R to B 5th. Mate.
2. B to B 4th	P takes B		

\* If Black play 1. Q to Q 6th, White continues with 2. Kt to Q 6th, 3. R to B 5th (ch), and 4. Kt mates. The other variations should present no difficulty.

## PROBLEM NO. 2034.

By W. BIDDLE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## LANCASHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

The following interesting game occurred between Mr. Alderman CROSSKILL, of Beverley (Yorkshire), and Mr. A. STEINKUHLER, of Manchester (Lancashire).

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B to K 5th (ch) P to Q B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	Threatening checkmate. From this point to the end the veteran's play is admirable.
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	19. Kt to Q 2nd
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	20. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to B sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21. B to Q 3rd B to B 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Q to B 3rd
8. P takes P	B to K 3rd	Preventing 22. Kt takes P. White being now able to capture the Kt with Q, threatening the King's Rook.
9. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to R 4th	22. R to K Kt sq
10. B to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Kt to B 5th B takes Kt

The correct move here is 10. P to K B 3rd. The move in the text, followed as it is by the advance of the Pawns on the King's side, gives Black a very bad game in the opening.

11. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	18. B to K 5th (ch) P to Q B 3rd
12. B to R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	19. Kt to K 4th
13. P to K 5th		Threatening checkmate. From this point to the end the veteran's play is admirable.

Very well timed, and utterly destructive of Black's centre.

13. P takes P	P to K 5th	19. Kt to K 4th
14. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 2nd	20. Q to K 3rd R to K B 2nd
15. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	21. B to Q 3rd Q to K B 2nd
16. Q to B 2nd	Kt to B sq	22. K to B 2nd
17. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd	23. B takes Kt

If 27. B takes R, then 28. Q takes B (ch), and 29. Q takes K.

28. Kt to Q 4th	R to Kt 3rd	27. B takes R, then 28. Q takes B (ch), and 29. Q takes K.
29. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	28. Kt to Q 4th R to Kt 3rd
30. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt	29. Q to Q 3rd Q to K B 2nd
31. R takes R (ch)		30. Kt takes P (ch) Q takes Kt

and Black surrendered.

In this tournament, the greatest in point of the number of competitors engaged in it, that has ever been played, the rival counties were represented as follows:—Manchester sent 43, Liverpool 21, and other places in the county 18, making a total of 79. On the Yorkshire side, Leeds was represented by 22 players; Bradford, 14; Hull, 12; Wakefield, 8; Halifax, 7; Huddersfield, 4; and other places, 12; in all 79. It is gratifying to record that the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day's proceedings, and that Mr. Blackburne's adjudication on the unfinished games gave unqualified satisfaction to the "White Rose and the Red."

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1878), with a codicil (dated the following day), of Mr. Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, late of Gautby, Lincolnshire; of Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire; and of Coombe Hurst, Kingston, Surrey, who died on Nov. 11 last, at Cockley Cley, Norfolk, was proved on the 27th ult. by Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, the brother and the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £311,000. The testator gives to his sister, the Marchioness of Ripon, his house in Hill-street, with such furniture therein as shall not have come from Gautby, £5000, and £4000 per annum for life; to the Rev. William Phillips Vyner, an annuity of £200; to his friend Mr. George Thompson, £2000; to his valet, George Couchman, if in his service at his decease, £500 and an annuity of £100; to each of his servants who have been seven years in his service at his death, three years' wages; to those who have been with him five years, two years' wages; and to those who have been with him three years at his death, one year's wages. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said brother, Robert Charles de Grey.

The will (dated March 20, 1873), with three codicils (dated May 1, 1879; Aug. 26, 1881; and March 4, 1882), of Mr. Ignacio Corpi, late of No. 42, Kahristan-street, Pera, Constantinople, banker, who died on June 16 last, was proved in London on the 10th ult. by Casimir Gravier, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court amounting to upwards of £103,000. The testator leaves his wife to his wife, Mrs. Sofia Corpi, for life or widowhood, in addition to other benefits, the dividends of £100,000 Consols invested by him in England and 33 per cent of the income of his residuary estate. There are legacies to servants and others, and also for masses; to several charities, and to the poor of Pera, Galata, and the Isle of Chios, including fifteen Turkish pounds amongst street-beggars most in need. The remainder of the residuary estate the testator divides in various proportions between his brothers and sisters, and he names as his universal heirs the children of his brother, Bernardo, and of his sister, Caterina.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1874), with three codicils (dated Sept. 2, 1874; and March 11 and April 1, 1882), of Miss Esther Matilda Johnston, late of No. 9, Belgrave-square, who died on Dec. 17 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Andrew Pepys Cockerell, John Hassard, and Grenville Charles Lennox Berkeley, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £74,000. The testatrix leaves her plate to the Earl of Essex; her residence in Belgrave-square, with a selection of her best pictures, statuary, and furniture to the Earl of Essex and his successors; and legacies to her own and to some of the servants of her late aunt, the Dowager Countess of Essex. Her animals and birds she specially gives to her head housemaid, Emma Kitson, and her executors are authorised to make such payment to the said Emma Kitson as she may think necessary, not exceeding £100 per annum. As to the residue of her property, she gives one fourth each to her cousins, Charles Viret Stephens, Charles Stephens, and Samuel Stephens, and one eighth each to her cousins, Frederick Smith and Julia Smith.

The will of Mr. John Alexander Russell, late of Yeatton, Lymington, Hants, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by William Leay Russell, the son, and the Rev. Arthur Frederic Clarke, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £64,000. The testator, after bequeathing a few legacies, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate between his children in equal shares.

**THROAT DISEASES.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported, and sold in this country at 1s. 1d. per Box. Put up in the form of a lozenge, it is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice in the world. Children will find them beneficial in cases of whooping-cough. No family should be without them. Some of the most eminent singers of the Royal Italian Opera, London, pronounce them the best article for hoarseness ever offered to the public. Hundreds of Testimonials from some of the most respectable sources may be seen at our office. The genuine has the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government stamp around each box.

London Dépot, 33, Farringdon-road; and of all Chemists.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Coughs.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Colds.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Hoarseness.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Bronchitis.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Asthma.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Catarrh.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities in various parts of the world. Being an article of merit, when once used the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand to be used as occasion requires. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy. A neglected cough, cold, or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, and consumptive coughs, the Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy. They may be procured of any first-class Chemist or Medicine Dealer throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland at 1s. 1d. per Box.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Irritation in the Throat.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
for Public Speakers.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
for Singers.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Used by everybody.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh the Troches have been used with decidedly good results.—Throat affections and hoarseness. All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation, and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs. The Troches have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For public speakers, singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To those exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Clergymen, musicians, and military officers should never be without them. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 1s. 1d. per Box. London Dépot, 33, Farringdon-road.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Soreness of the Throat.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Coughs.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Colds.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Bronchitis.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Asthma.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Prepared by John I. Brown and Sons, Boston, United States.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
for clergymen's sore throats. A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice, an increase of mucous, and a sense of weariness and loss of power in the throat after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, while, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Public speakers and singers will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "sight cold" in its first stages. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a most valuable article, when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and sore throats are prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. They may be had of any Medicine Dealer, at 1s. 1d. per Box; or direct from the London Dépot, 33, Farringdon-road.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Hoarseness.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Bronchitis.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Asthma.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Catarrh.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
Cure Soreness of the Throat.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
for Irritation of the Throat.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
or COUGH LOZENGES. They are very pleasant to take, contain no opium, and children will find them very beneficial in cases of whooping-cough. People who are troubled with a hacking cough should try them at once; they are a safe and sure remedy. Coughs, hoarseness, and the various throat affections to which public speakers, military officers, and singers are liable relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. Having a direct influence on the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Brown's Bronchial Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or the youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by clergymen, singers, and public speakers generally. Brown's Bronchial Troches for pulmonary and asthmatic disorders have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. Wholesale Dépot, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

**M A P L E and CO.,  
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.**

**U PHOLSTERERS by Appointment to  
H ER MAJESTY.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—Complimentary  
WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.**  
An immense variety. Acres of Show-Rooms for the display of goods, both Useful and Ornamental, from One Shilling to one Hundred Guineas. The variety is so extensive and various that an inspection is solicited.—MAPLE and CO., London.

**A RTISTIC DECORATIONS.**

**A RTISTIC PAPERHANGINGS.**

**J APANESE LEATHER PAPERS.**

**L INCRUSTA-WALTON,**

**T HE NEW MATERIAL for WALLS.**

**D ECORATIONS, Artistic Wall Papers.**  
Messrs. MAPLE and CO. undertake every description of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION, including gasfitting, repairs, parquet work, &c. The head of this department is a thoroughly qualified architect, assisted by a large staff of artists and skilled workmen. Coloured Drawings and Estimates furnished.—145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road; 1 to 15, Tottenham-place, London.

**M A P L E and CO., Manufacturers of**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES by MACHINERY.**

**500 BED-ROOM SUITES, from 3½ guineas**  
to 200 guineas.

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 5½ guineas.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, £9 5s.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, 29 5s.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, plate-glass door to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, and Chest of Drawers, £14 14s.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash or Walnut, with large plate-glass to Wardrobe, Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, Large Chest of Drawers, £18 18s.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, beautifully inlaid, 20 guineas.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, 6 ft. Wardrobe, with Glass door, large Toilet Table and Glass attached, Marble Top Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, Pedestal Cupboard, Towel-horse, and Three Chairs, 21 guineas. MAPLE and CO., London.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, 6 ft. Wardrobe, with Glass door, large Toilet Table and Glass attached, Marble Top Washstand fitted with Minton's Tiles, Pedestal Cupboard, Towel-horse, and Three Chairs, 23 guineas.—MAPLE and CO., London.**

**B ED-ROOM SUITES, Pure Chippendale**

**i**n design, and solid rosewood, walnut, or dark mahogany, large Wardrobes (two wings for hanging), with raised centre; Duchesse, Louis XVI., and Sheraton designs; large Wardrobes, very handsome, in rosewood, richly inlaid; also Satinwood inlaid with different woods, £5 to 200 guineas.

**I LLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free.** The largest Furnishing Establishment in the World.

**M A P L E and CO., Tottenham-court-road.**

**T HE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of**

**B EDSTEADS,** in Brass,

**B EDSTEADS,** Full Size,

**B EDSTEADS,** 3½ Guineas.

**T EN THOUSAND BEDSTEADS in Stock to select from.**

**M A P L E and CO. BEDDING.**

**M A P L E and CO. Spring Mattresses.**

**S PRING MATTRESSES.—The Patent**

**Wire-woven Spring Mattress.**—We have made such advantageous arrangements that we are enabled to forward the above much-admired Spring Mattresses at the following low prices:—

3 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.	4 ft. 6 in.	5 ft.
21s.	25s.	29s.	35s.	40s.

**M A P L E and CO., IMPORTERS of**

**T URKEY CARPETS.**

**T URKEY CARPETS, as made in the Seventeenth Century.**

**N OTICE.—Just arrived, ex ss. Pelayo and ss. Seyne, via Marseilles, a large consignment of fine TURKEY CARPETS. Unique Colourings. Reproductions of the Seventeenth Century.**

**O nly at MAPLE and CO.'S, Tottenham-court-road, London.**

**T URKEY, Persian, and Indian CARPETS.**

**T he following are a few of a great number of exceptionally large sizes; these are not generally to be found ready made, but are always kept in stock by MAPLE and CO.:—**

36 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft. 9 in.	32 ft. 5 in. by 19 ft. 7 in.
35 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.	30 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.
33 ft. 5 in. by 20 ft. 7 in.	31 ft. 0 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.

**T HE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS** always in stock. Superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior Turkey Carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold at best quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

**M A P L E and CO. have correspondents and buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-class CARPETS of guaranteed qualities. Purchasers are cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.**

**T HE LARGEST STOCK of**

**O RIENTAL CARPETS in EUROPE.**

**FAMILIES FURNISHING are solicited to inspect the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE in England. Acres of Show-Rooms, and Novelties every day from all parts of the world. No family ought to furnish before giving this Establishment a visit.**

**MAPLE and CO., London, W.**

**5000 PIECES of Manufacturer's "Best" BRUSSELS, at 3s. 3d. per yard.**

**N OTICE.—MAPLE and CO. have specially made EXTRA QUALITY BRUSSELS, as produced thirty years ago, adapted for hardest wear at a small increased cost. New and very choice in design. Inspection invited.**

**P OSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.** Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

**O RDERS for EXPORTATION to any part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.**

**M A P L E and CO., LONDON.**

**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIanos**

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Gold Medal at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1882; the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIanos for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.**

**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIanos.**

The principal of the previous honours gained by BRINSMEAD PIanos are:—

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.

THE GRAND MEDAL of HONOUR and DIPLOMA of MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.

THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP of THE NATIONAL ACADEMY of FRANCE.

THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.

THE DIPLOMA of EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.

THE MEDAL of HONOUR, Paris, 1867.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIanos.**

"Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.

"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist."

"Ch. Gounod."

**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIanos.**

"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.

"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.

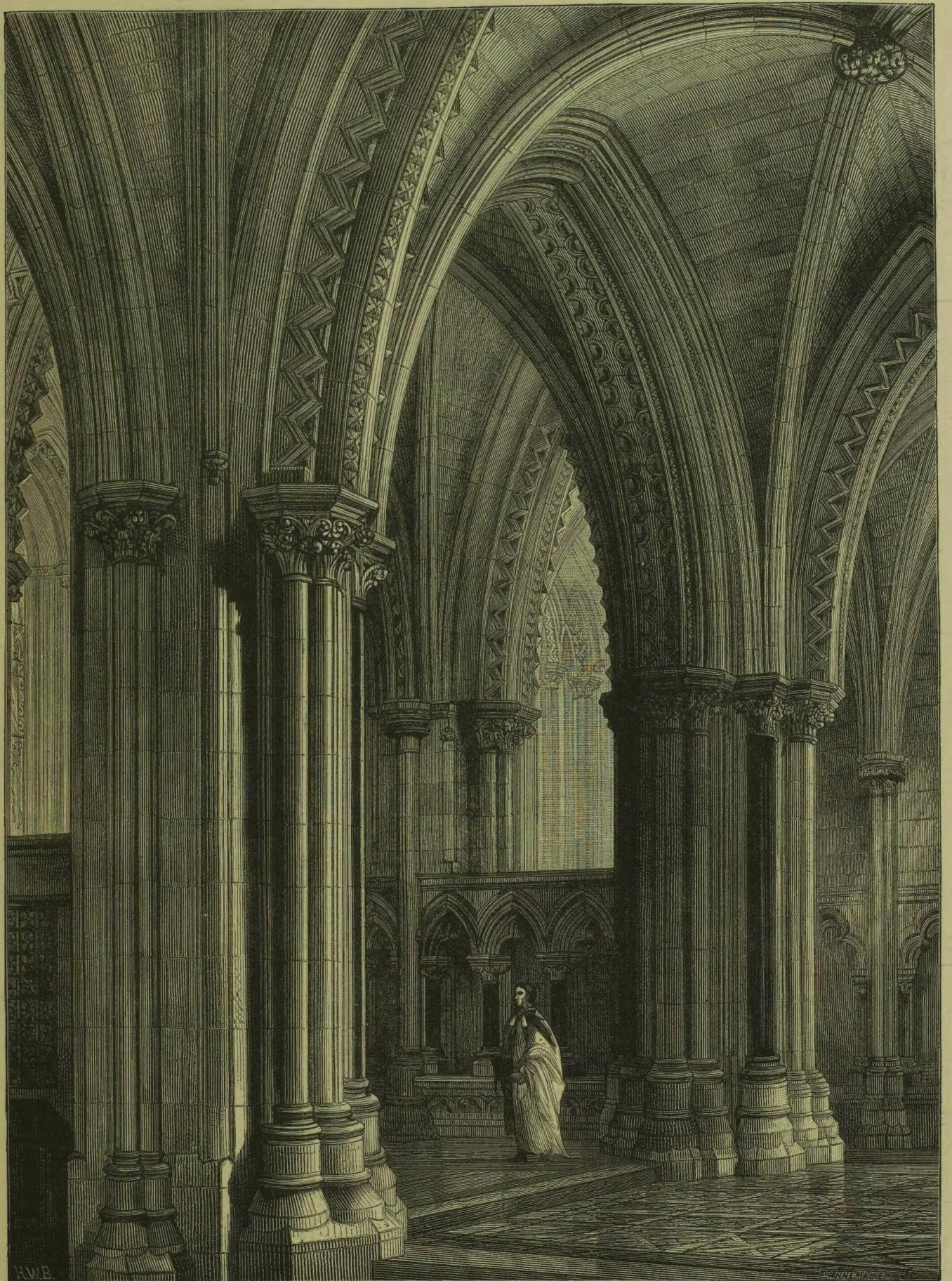
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,

"D. MAGNUS,

"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONSKI, Conr. Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

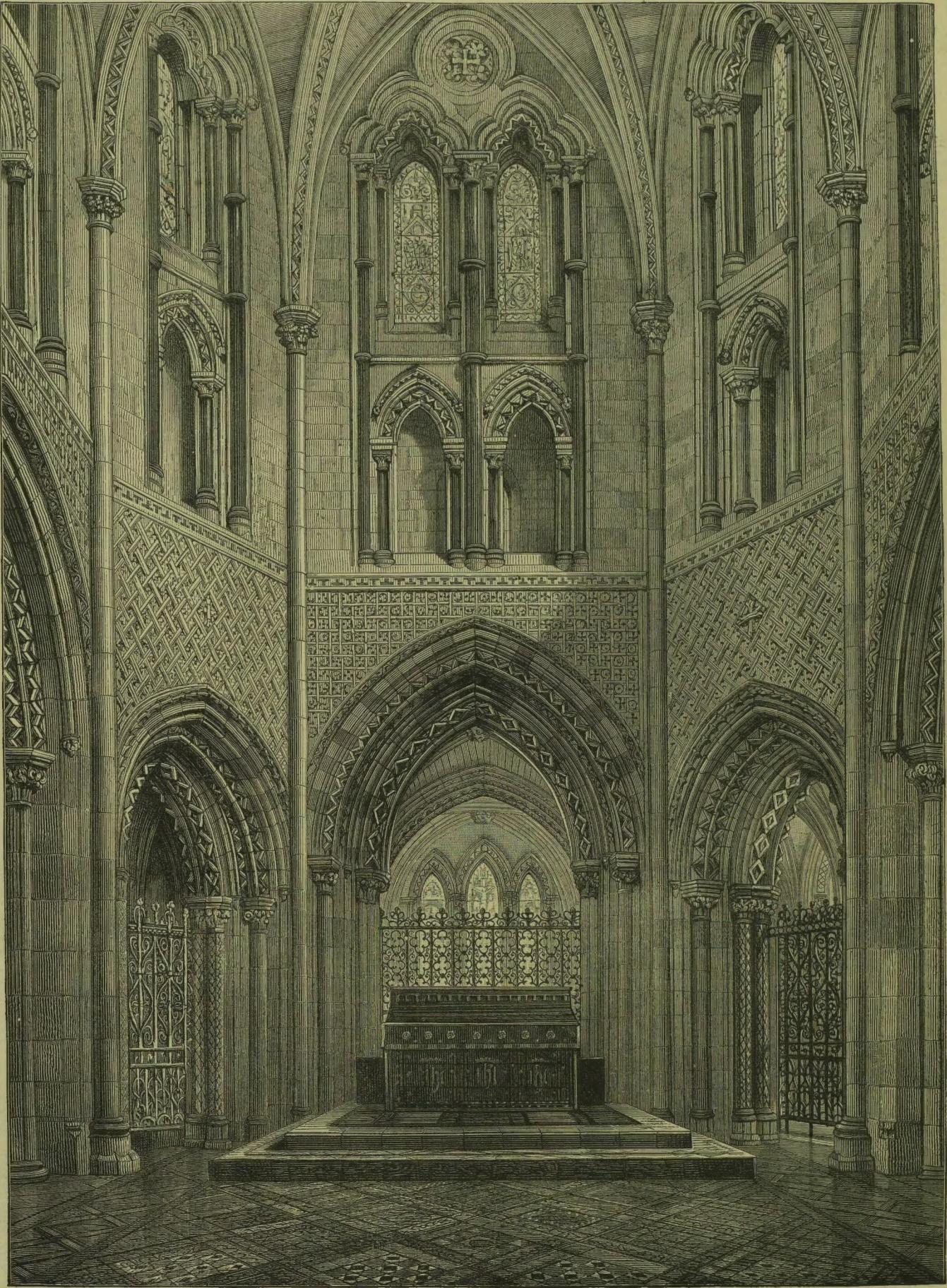
**J OHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIanos.**

"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianoforte of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsur



Lady Chapel, from North Choir Aisle.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN: RESTORATION BY THE LATE MR. G. E. STREET, R.A.  
(ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE VOLUME PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. SUTTON SHARPE AND CO., LONDON )



Sanctuary, showing Altar and Apse.